NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOURTH SERIES.] No. 12—VOL. VIII. BALTIMORE, MAY 18, 1833. [VOL. XLIV. WHOLE No. 1,130.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞There is nothing *important*, just now, to lay before our readers—but we have endeavored to give them an interesting and well-filled sheet. We intend, next week, to redeem our promise to publish the report of the minority of the committee of the house of representatives, on manufactures—and shall give it entire, by the aid of extra pages.

☞The shreds of foreign news that we have would seem to shew the probability of some collision between Great Britain and France, on the one hand, and Russia on the other, as to the affairs of Turkey. The former will not agree that the latter shall take the sultan under the "*protection*" of her army and navy. But sooner or later, unless Russia shall fall into pieces, because of her own weight and power, the possession by her, of Turkey in Europe, must be confidently expected.

☞We had hoped that any further notice of that abominable affair, the assault on the president, by Mr. Randolph, at Alexandria—would not appear necessary; but a proceeding as abominable as the assault itself, renders it proper for us to add to the *record*. A base attempt is making to inflict a wound upon the national character, by representing that attack as a party matter; or, to render it a sorry tool for party to work with. One might almost think that certain *miserables* are pleased with the assault, because of furnishing matter to feed their scurrilous appetites upon. The *exclusiveness* of this party is such, that it would rather degrade the whole people of the United States, as it were, for the act of an individual—than permit them to have a common feeling on any subject affecting the national reputation: and these have forced a consideration of the merits of the case of Mr. Randolph, which ought to have had no sort of influence over the minds of men, with respect to his attack on the person of the president. We have laid aside several articles on this subject, and shall *register* them—but take no other part in the matter than that of a "faithful chronicler."

UNITED STATES BANK. The honest gentlemen who worthily obtained, through some incorruptible public officer at Washington, a copy of the president's message before it was delivered to congress, and, in honorable fairness, speculated in the stock of the bank of the United States, at New York—we have the pleasure to say, have been handsomely rewarded! It is probable that the $80,000 which they so reputably pocketed by the "chivalric" proceeding just above stated, have been "nullified," *three times over*, by the confidence of the people in the bank. On Tuesday last 150,000 dollars of its stock was sold at 113½@113 7-8—probably to meet contracts for delivery. "The biters have been bitten."

MR. RANDOLPH attended the New Market races in Virginia, a few days since, and addressed the party at the Jockey Club dinner. The "Richmond Whig" says—"He trod the wine press of wrath, and, ranging through society, struck down moral and political offenders on the right and left, even as Achilles among the flying squadrons of Troy!"

The account says—"His speech was plentifully seasoned with appropriate anecdote, biting sarcasm, high compliment, and bold denunciation. Whilst chief justice Marshall, B. W. Leigh, Mr. Macon, and other distinguished individuals, received the tribute of his high-wrought praise, Daniel Webster, [!!!] and the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, were completely "rowed up Salt river."

"His health was still so feeble as to compel him to address the company from his seat. He concluded by paying a merited eulogy to the character and talents of B. W. Leigh, and offered the following toast, which was received with general applause:

"Benjamin Watkins Leigh, for the next president of the United States, and John Marshall, chief justice thereof."

VERMONT. At the third trial, H. Everett, esq. has been re-elected a member of congress from Vermont—though there were three candidates. But, at a third trial, a plurality elects.

MASSACHUSETTS. Second attempts have been made in the Boston, Norfolk, and Essex districts to elect members of congress, without success in either, because of having three or more candidates.

CONNECTICUT. The annual income of the school fund of this state, now nearly is, and soon will be, one dollar per head for every child educated.

NEW YORK. A wonderful excitement prevails in this city on account of the location of the new custom house—and the president of the United States and secretary of the treasury are much harrassed on the subject. The merchants insist that *their* convenience ought to be consulted!—but the property-holders, up-town, would have the site of the building a mile or so from the present chief seat of business. There have been many meetings and missions on this subject.

Some have proposed to offer the City Hall and Park to the United States!—but the other party, we believe, has not yet offered the Battery! The government, however, would only give 500,000 dollars for the City Hall and a large slice of the Park, and so that project was voted down. ☞Sell the Park?!

The great Erie canal aqueduct over the Genesse river, at Rochester, is considered in danger of falling. The event, should it occur, would occasion the double loss of the expense of reconstruction and a suspension of the navigation of the canal.

THE ERIE CANAL. The first canal boat from Albany (the present season) arrived at Buffalo on the 27th April; and in the week ending May 1, there arrived at that port six steamboats, eight schooners, and ten sloops, laden with the products of the west.

LAKE ERIE. There are twelve steamboats on our side of this lake—some of which are large and beautiful, and one building; there are also many schooners. A trip to "Mackinaw," or the "pond" in which we might "souse Britain's island whole," is now—as nothing.

CANAL TOLLS, &c. The returns received at the comptroller's office show that the amount of tolls collected on all the canals of the state, from the 22d to the 30th of April, was *ninety-three thousand and sixteen dollars*: averaging $11,626 for each day. The receipts, notwithstanding the diminished rates of toll, have surpassed those for the same number of days after the opening of the canals, in any former year.

The first trip on the Mohawk and Hudson rail road yesterday morning, the engine brought over ten cars, with about 140 passengers—the largest number that has passed over at any one trip this season.

There was weighed at the Albany weighlock, on the 3d inst. 2,110,882 lbs. merchandise, exclusive of 19 empty boats, the heaviest day's freight ever weighed at that lock. [*Albany Argus*.

LAKE ERIE DAMMED BY ICE. We learn that this unprecedented event has actually occurred, and that the mouth of the Niagara river between Fort Erie and Buffalo, is literally jammed or wedged with ice which has floated down the lake; and that the waters of the lake have, in consequence, risen several feet, while the waters of the river have, from the same cause, fallen so low that numerous rocks and islands, whose faces have never before seen the light of heaven, have made

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their appearance in the river. The low grounds about Buffalo are stated to be inundated, and much damage has been done to property in consequence. In confirmation of the above, we have just heard that the waters of the Chippewa creek, are lowered many feet; the Adelaide steamer is lying "high and dry," and the mills of Clark and Street have no water to keep them in operation. [*York Courier.*

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA. We see it stated that the distance between these cities, by a straight line, is about 74 miles; as travelled by the Camden and Amboy rail-road and steamboats 94 miles; as by the Trenton rail road and steamboats only 84½ miles. The latter is now making, or will soon be commenced and rapidly finished.

NEW JERSEY. It is estimated that the water power of the Delaware river, at Trenton, as improved by a company, is equal to that of from 300 to 500 horses. It is a capital location—if manufactures are permitted to prosper, communicating both with Philadelphia and New York, by water-carriage, and in a healthy and fertile neighborhood.

PHILADELPHIA. Stocks valued at 500,000 dollars are about to be set aside to improve the eastern front of this city, according to the will of the late Stephen Girard.

The various donations received by the committee for the relief of the Cape de Verd sufferers, amounted to $5,236 20.

The present amount of subscriptions received for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Cumberland, Md. is between 2,500 and 3,000 dollars.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE is in such a state of forward preparation that we are informed the post office will be established there about the first of June. The apartments allotted to the office are in the basement story, on the Dock street flank of the building; and are preparing with the lobbies adjoining the business room. The room is 74 by 35 feet, containing three compartments, which are severally appropriated for the postmaster and his clerks.

The approaches to the post office are by three different portals, with wide and spacious lobbies leading from east to west—and which are to be flagged with marble laid on the arches of the basement story.

A coffee room or *restaurat* will be established on the Third street front of the building, communicating with the western lobby of the post office by means of two large folding doors. [*Phil. Cen.*

RICHMOND. *From the Whig.* The foundation of an immense flour mill, is now being laid by Mr. P. J. Chevallie, adjoining his lumber house at the foot of the Basin, to replace the Gallego mills, lately destroyed by fire; and it is contemplated also to erect a cotton factory immediately below it, the machinery to be propelled by the same water that will be required for the flour mill—the fall being over thirty feet, after the water leaves the latter. We shall thus have the unseemly ravine, which has hitherto been a nuisance, converted to a useful purpose, and the farmers will lose only for one season the market for over 200,000 bushels of wheat, which were ground by the late, and will be by the new mill.

GEORGIA. A convention is sitting in this state to reduce and equalize the state representation. Mr. Wayne has been chosen president—for Mr. Wayne 151, *William H. Crawford* 88, scattering 9. The political character of the body may be gathered from this election. It is against nullification—*and so forth.*

ALABAMA. We have the first report to the stockholders of the Tuscumbia rail road, now making. It is to extend round the Muscle Shoal Falls of Tennessee (of 142 feet) and is in length 45 miles. From thence there is an uninterrupted water navigation to New Orleans—about 2,200 miles. The work seems to be going on with both prudence and spirit.

SOUTHERN DISTRESS. *Choice cotton.* We have before us (says the Mobile Register) samples of general Chambers' cotton, which brought the extraordinary price of 12½c. It was selected from his crop, and in point of color, cleanliness, staple and *handling*, (as it is termed by growers), is equal to any we remember to have seen. The price paid for this beautiful cotton should serve as an encouragement to the planters to bestow due attention on preparing their crops for market. Choice cottons like these will always command buyers, at rates sufficiently above the market to repay any expense in its preparation.

What a comment upon nullification! Surely the good people of Alabama could not wish better times. They will yet bless their *stars*, and eschew the Palmetto. [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

THE MAIL. Ninety-nine persons in a hundred, when they speak, or hear others speak, of the *mail*, think it only a bag the size of a school boy's satchel, made to carry letters from one place to another. How they would stare to see three leathern portmanteaus and twelve canvass bags, each of which might contain two or three bushels, and be told that was the mail—Uncle Sam's satchel. They would not believe it. Yet such is the fact at New York, and proportionably so at other cities. The mail that left New York for the south on the 3d instant, carried letters, newspapers, &c. amounting in weight to more than a *ton and a half*, and it was called a *light day* at the office. [*Boston Transcript.*

THE MAILS. *From the Mobile Advertiser of April* 17. The failure of all the mails must plead our excuse for the barrenness of our columns to-day.

We have no news from New York later than the 28th ultimo, being 19 days—5 mails due. From Charleston, our latest dates are to the 2d instant.

No eastern mail arrived this day—*five due!!*

Up to the time of our sheet going to press, there were no less than *five daily mails due from New Orleans!!!!!* a distance (we believe) of not more than 150 miles, and but thirty miles of that distance land carriage, the rest good steamboat navigation.

TRANSPORTATION. The Cleaveland paper says—The carrying trade between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh has been somewhat reduced the present season. All heavy country produce is carried from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia at 75 cents per 100 lbs. which reduces the transportation of flour to about $1 63 per barrel. This is probably the lowest price of transporting produce from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, and is a higher price than is paid for the transportation of flour from the Scioto to New York, by way of lake Erie.

Only ten years ago flour could be transported from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia at a cheaper rate than it could be brought from Chillicothe to Cleaveland, 600 miles distant from New York.

THE FAR WEST. Goods have been received at St Louis in 15 days after they left Baltimore—fifteen days! This operation will *yet* be performed in about half the time, the rail road to the Ohio being finished.

BRITISH "FREE TRADE" EXPORTATIONS. It is positively stated in the New York papers, that the parish officers of Middlesex and Surry, having resolved to rid themselves of small thieves, vagrants, and paupers, as much as possible, have taken up several ships at London for the purpose of spewing them into the cities of the United States. New York and Baltimore have been most favored with such cargoes of miserable beings, but it is now said that Boston and Providence will be chiefly honored with present exportations. We hope that there is authority in the corporations of those cities to send back these British "wares," or to tax them so heavily that they must be entered for exportation, only, like coarse British cotton goods. We are happy to believe that there is not cruelty and rascality enough in any public officers of the United States, to export cargoes of old and worn-out negroes to England; but, and except on that account, we should like to ascertain, by experiment, another proof of what *British* "free trade" is, by casting a few thousands of such "surplus population" into London.

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BRITISH TAXES. *House of commons.* Mr. Robinson rose to make a motion to the following effect: "that a select committee be appointed to consider and revise our existing taxation, with a view to the repeal of those burthens which pressed most heavily upon productive industry, and to substitute an equitable tax on property in lieu thereof." As this motion has been for the present lost, and as we are most sadly pressed for space, we shall despatch the debate as briefly as possible, as we have no doubt that the necessity for a property tax will very soon be forced upon ministers by the irresistible press of circumstances. Mr. Robinson maintained at considerable length, that the taxes, as now imposed, were of ruinously unequal operation; *that the working classes could no longer bear them; and that their continuation would be of the most disastrous consequence to the best interests of the nation.* The increase of the poor rates, the progress of crime, and the reductions in the savings' bank deposits, prove how grievously the working classes had been affected. He therefore urged on the house, before the financial statements were brought forward, to express its opinion, not as to the reduction of taxation, but as to the expediency of ascertaining whether it could not be differently and less injuriously imposed by means of a property tax. Mr. Warburton seconded the motion. After considerable discussion, the government not acceding to the motion, wishing to have the opportunity of making the financial statement, and not desiring to be pledged as to the tax named, the motion was negatived on a division. The numbers were 155 ayes, and 221 noes. [*London paper.*

[The statement of Mr. Robinson shews how England "squeezes the orange"—and the export of paupers to the United States shews how the skin is presented to us.]

LUNATICS IN ENGLAND. By a return recently made to parliament, it appears that the total number of lunatics under the care of the lord chancellor is 393. The annual amount allowed for their care and maintenance is £134,999 17*s.* 2*d.* and the estimate of the rents and profits of their estates, real and personal, £243,443 2*s.* 3*d.*

[What a vast amount of wealth is thus vested—the aggregate revenue or profits of the estates of 393 persons is about 1,200,000 dollars—or an average of 3,000 dollars each.

NEW BISHOPS. Letters from Rome announce that the pope has appointed the right reverend Dr. Purcell (now president of the college of Mount St. Mary's, Emmittsburgh, Maryland, to the vacant bishopric of Cincinnati, and the right reverend Frederick Rese (late vicar apostolic of the diocess of Cincinnati) to the new see of Detroit in the Michigan territory.

REFORM. We have just received a letter from an old correspondent, saying, that he would "to-morrow" be removed from a little office which he held, because he had refused a *present* support to a certain individual for the NEXT presidency of the United States! This is looking a-head—"with a vengeance!"

DELAWARE BREAKWATER. We learn from the Philadelphia Commercial Herald, that upwards of 130,000 tons of stone have been contracted for, to be delivered at the Delaware breakwater during the present season. The whole length of the foundation on which deposites of stone had been made at the close of last autumn, was 1,883 feet (something more than a third of a mile), of which 1,419 feet had been raised 3½ feet above the level of low water, and 474 feet to its destined height. The ice breaker had been enlarged during the season to an extent of 575 feet in length by 60 in breadth, and 151 feet had been brought up nearly to the height contemplated. The expenditures upon this work, for several years past, have amounted to full $200,000 per annum. The whole cost was estimated by the commissioners at $2,216,870. The amount hitherto expended is not far from $1,000,000. Two or three years more will be required, in order to carry the work to its completion. When finished according to the original plan, it will afford a harbor sufficiently capacious for the anchorage of upwards of 60 vessels. "The water surface will comprise an area of one mile square, having a depth at low water of from 3 to 6 fathoms, between the pitch of the cape and the western extremity of the ice-breaker. This space will be completely secured from all gales from the north-east and north-west, these being the only points of attack from which there has been a necessity in the plan of the work to secure and fortify." There is but one breakwater in the world which can claim a comparison with it, viz: that at Plymouth, England, the length of which is about a mile. Its cost was upwards of £1,000,000 sterling, and the quantity of stone employed in its construction, about 2,000,000 tons.

MISSOURI LEAD MINES. Official information has been received by the superintendent of the United States' lead mines, at Galena, that the lead mines on the west bank of the Mississippi, recently ceded by the Sac and Fox Indians, will be opened for lease on the first day of June next.

A writer in the Galenian states that new and valuable discoveries of lead ore have been made upon the east bank of the Mississippi river, between the Platte and Grant rivers, in Iowa county, M. T. The ore is said to be of the best quality, found in large bodies, and over an extensive tract of the country. Among the most valuable discoveries is a horizontal cave, the entrance of which is about 150 feet above the level of the river. It is from two to four feet wide, and from six to nine feet high. From this cave, about 400,000 pounds of lead ore have been taken with little labor, and the operation was still continued. The land is of the best quality, and covered with timber. A town, called Van Buren, (which name has also been given to the mines and cave adjacent), has been laid out, and that part of the country is rapidly increasing in population. [*St. Louis Rep.*

CONVENTION OF FREE PERSONS OF COLOR. Delegates of color have been selected from most of the states in the union, to assemble next month in Philadelphia. Their avowed object is to devise means to elevate the character and improve the condition of the colored population in this country, and to fix upon a suitable place whither they may emigrate, and where they will no longer endure the depressing inferiority to which, so long as they dwell among the whites, they must always be subjected. It is understood that the delegates are generally, if not altogether, opposed to the colonization society—averse to going to Liberia—and that they have it in contemplation to plant a colony in the Texas.

These prejudices entertained by them against removing to Liberia, have been created and fostered, as is well known, by the deluded advocates of *immediate* emancipation. Misguided fanatics often occasion more mischief than avowed infidels, for their honesty of purpose may sometimes give them influence, when the personal character of the latter might prove an antidote to the perversity of their doctrines. We cannot but regard these persons as the greatest foes to the best interests of the African race. Their number, however, is few, and though the noise they make is great, their influence is small. Yet if it can be *clearly* shewn that a settlement in the Texas would answer the purposes of the blacks, we would not lay a straw in their path. We are quite certain, however, that they will find obstacles in their way, much more difficult to overcome than a settlement in Liberia. [*N. Y. Com.*

LIBEL CASE. *New York court of sessions—the people versus Edwin Croswell,* [editor of the Albany Argus]. This cause being called on, Mr. *Hoyt,* in behalf of the defendant, presented the following paper to the court and moved that it be filed:

Edwin Croswell ads. the people, &c.—In reference to the publications charged in the indictment, Mr. Croswell, the defendant, says that the articles were published on the strength of expressions said to have been made by Mr. Blunt, and repeated to Mr. Croswell by responsible persons, and which Mr. Croswell at the time believed to be correct. He however afterwards became satisfied that the information on which the articles were founded was erroneous, and so stated in his paper. Mr. Croswell is advised that in law these publications are libellous; and as he is desirous to exonerate Mr. Blunt in the fullest manner from the imputations contained therein, he re-

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quests permission to withdraw his former plea of not guilty, and in lieu thereof he freely admits the publications charged, and repeats that he is satisfied that they were erroneous in point of fact, and unjust towards Mr. Blunt.

Mr. *Blunt* then rose and stated that he had not brought the prosecution from any personal feeling, but solely for convincing the conductors of the public press that private character was protected by the laws of the land. So far as he was personally concerned, he was entirely satisfied by the submission of the defendant, and hoped the court would acquiesce in the motion which the district attorney would make. Mr. Hoffman then moved that a *nolle prosequi* be entered, and the same was ordered accordingly.

[*N. Y. American.*

Musk in cholera. *From the "New Monthly Magazine," published in London.* "Among other matters resorted to by the faculty to stay the progress of this terrible disease, one has been published of so singular a character, that we do not hesitate to extract the statement into our columns. It is contained in a letter from Mr. Richard Laming, of No. 48 Finsbury square, a district in which the ravages of the plague have been very great. Mr. Laming says—

"I have lately employed musk in several cases of cholera with a success so uniform and decisive, as to make its introduction desirable, without loss of time to the notice of the whole profession, &c.

"The salutary influence of the first dose of musk will be found to become manifest by greatly mitigating, in a very few minutes, and in many cases, by effectually removing the cramps, the purging and the vomiting. My plan has been to give at once fifteen grains, rubbed in a draught with a lump of sugar and a wine glass full of cold water; and I am justified in reporting that this first step, if taken promptly, will scarcely ever fail to arrest the progress of the disease, as to leave the patient to easy and ordinary convalescence.

"So evident is the action of musk in cholera, that the practitioner will experience no difficulty in determining whether he need repeat its exhibition, or whether, having subdued the immediate cause of the disease by the first dose, he should direct his attention to the removal of its consequences by the ordinary means.'"

BRIEF NOTICES.

Sam'l Sayre, esq. his wife and servant, were lately found murdered in their house near Morristown, New Jersey; and the house was also plundered. The circumstances belonging to this affair are horrible. One person, a French or Swiss laborer, who was lately hired to Mr. Sayre, was, with seeming certainty, the sole author of these proceedings. He had been taken, and some of the property stolen was found upon him.

The trial of the rev. Mr. Avery for the murder of a young girl, who is supposed to have been seduced by him, is going on at Newport, R. I. and excites a high degree of interest.

The secretary of the navy was at Pensacola on the 29th April, and, after inspecting the navy yard, &c. proceeded eastward.

A disease has broken out at New Orleans, which, if not the cholera, bears much of the character of that fearful disease—and had already caused many deaths.

There has been an affray, with fists and sticks and stones, between a party of Georgians and a party of Cherokees, near Scudder's in Forsyth county, Geo. in which there were many black eyes and some broken bones. The quarrel probably originated about the gold mines at that place.

The worthy veteran of the press, *Joseph Gales*, esq. of Raleigh, N. C. has retired from the editorship of the "Register," which will be continued by his son, Mr. W. R. Gales. Mr. G. sen. is about to remove to Washington. On the 11th inst. the citizens of Raleigh gave him a public dinner, at which gov. *Swain* presided. Among the guests was chief justice *Marshall*. The compliment so well deserved, was happily given.

It is now so arranged by the steamboat lines, that one continuous journey may be made from Philadelphia to Norfolk, in 31 hours.

Part of the cargo of a ship, which has cleared at Boston for Calcutta, consists of 200 tons of ice.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

It is said that the duke of Orleans was about to visit London.

In the house of lords on the 1st of April, lord Suffield presented a petition from Oldham, for the "immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery in the West Indies;" and petitions from Southampton, Enniscorthy, Londonderry and Sewartstown, for the immediate abolition of slavery. His lordship gave an explanation of the meaning he attached to the words, "immediate and unconditional."

Lord Ellenborough quoted Johnson's dictionary, and ascertained that "immediate" meant "instant," and that there was no such word in the English language as "unconditional," the word was "unconditionable."

After a few remarks from lord Suffield,

Earl Grey expressed a hope, that as important business was pending, an immediate end might be put to this discussion, and that every noble lord would understand what he meant by "immediate." (Cheers and laughter). His wish was that emancipation should be as speedily as it could be rendered safe.

A bill has passed the house of commons by a majority of 11, in which flogging in the army is abolished, except for open mutiny, thieving and drunkenness on guard.

The Irish church bill meets with a warm opposition. The priests are loath to give up their fat things, and the nobles and others the power of providing for their younger sons and other relatives.

The funds experienced a decline of ½ per cent. on news being received that a Russian army had passed the Pruth.

The Irish enforcing bill finally passed on the 1st April, without much opposition—as modified in the house of commons. The Irish church bill is regarded as a remedial measure; and, if passed, is expected to "nullify" the *operation* of the first named bill, by quieting the Irish people. It may, for a moment—and such was the effect of the Roman Catholic relief bill. But the causes of distress in Ireland lie much deeper than in these things. Nor would a repeal of the union relieve them.

FRANCE.

A large squadron was assembling and fitting at Toulon, and to be held ready to sail at a moment's warning. Troops were also collecting at Toulon.

Joseph Bonaparte has contributed a rich decoration of the legion of honor, set in diamonds, which was worn by Napoleon during the campaign of Austerlitz, &c. with 600 francs, for the relief of certain imprisoned patriots, a meeting concerning whom was to be held at Paris, over which "the illustrious friend of Washington" (Lafayette), was to preside.

Louis Bonaparte has made a contribution for the relief of M. Lafitte, in a very handsome manner. The subscription for M. L. amounted to upwards of 300,000 francs.

General Guilleminot is definitively nominated governor of Algiers.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Mehemet Ali has rejected the propositions made by France on the subject of the war between himself and the porte. This has created much sensation; and, being thought to render the intervention of Russia all but certain, is expected to produce a bad understanding between that power, on the one hand, and France and England on the other. Many things are stated which shew that the latter will not quietly permit the occupation of Turkey by Russia.

A report was current that a large body of Russians had already crossed the Danube—and the Russian (Black sea) fleet remained near Constantinople.

Smyrna was yet in quiet possession of the Egyptians, and their fleet was cruising before that port. Ibrahim's head quarters were at Koniah. Constantinople suffers much from the loss of a communication with Smyrna.*

There was a report that the French ambassador at Constantinople was about to demand his passports.

PORTUGAL.

There were frequent skirmishes at Oporto between the troops of the contending brothers—but nothing of a decisive character is mentioned as having happened.

EAST INDIES.

A second great failure has taken place at Calcutta. The house of McIntosh & Co. are said to have stopped for three or four millions sterling.

PRUSSIA.

The king has lately made an *important* concession to his subjects. He has given permission to public functionaries of a very advanced age, to appear at court in pantaloons instead of state breeches!

GREECE.

This new kingdom has been divided into three principal sections, viz. the Morea, Continental Greece, and the Islands. Plaponias, one of the three commissioners sent to congratulate king Otho at the Bavarian court, has been rewarded by the ap-

*By an arrival at Boston we have the following:

The new governor [Ibrahim's] met with no resistance in the exercise of his authority until the 5th March, when a courier arrived from Constantinople, bringing intelligence that the new French ambassador at that court had declared it to be the intention of France to join with Russia in support of the sultan's authority. In consequence of this information, the consuls of those powers refused to acknowledge the new governor of Smyrna, and were making preparations to take down the flag staffs, when the governor thought proper to resign his post to the former occupant under the sultan. Ibrahim's governor was seized and thrown into prison, until he should restore the sums taken from the treasury during his administration. Here seemed to end the Egyptian authority. Ibrahim's army remained encamped near Smyrna, but when he is made acquainted with the determination of the combined forces, he will probably desist from any further attempt to carry his designs against Smyrna and Constantinople into effect.

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pointment of governor of the first; Collotti of the second; and Zami of the third. Colocotroni and his partizans, possessing republican opinions, have been put aside.

ONE DAY LATER.

Some changes have taken place in the British ministry—E. J. Stanley has been appointed secretary of state for the war department and the colonies, *vice* viscount Goderich, resigned; sir John Cam Hobhouse secretary of state, for Ireland; Mr. Ellice secretary at war; and viscount Goderich lord privy seal, vice the earl of Durham, resigned.

Many additional petitions had been received for the *immediate* abolition of negro slavery; and others to relieve dissenters from payments for the repair of churches, and "the means of carrying on worship in them, from which they derived no benefit."

The accounts from Holland are called "warlike." The whole of the Dutch army, it is said, were advancing to the frontiers. It would seem that the king had been encouraged by Russia and Prussia. It may be so—*or, it may not be so!*—as may be generally said of Dutch or Belgian news.

There was a report that 6,000 Russians had disembarked near Constantinople. (Doubted).

The (London) Albion says—We understand that orders have been given to equip, with the utmost dispatch, a fleet for the Mediterranean. It is now well understood at the admiralty, that the Russian ships are not disposed to leave Constantinople, even with a favorable wind.

The agents of Don Miguel have succeeded in raising a loan of £100,000 for him, in London.

The case of the duchess of Berri excites much attention in Paris—and reports of her illness and death have been circulated; but the day of deliverance is said to be close at hand! Four physicians were waiting upon her.

The British revenue for the quarter ending 5th April, shews a decrease of £92,420, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. The excise, which is called "the guage of the people's comfort," fell short in £38,645.

The price of the stock of the bank of England had declined 2¼ per cent. though the precise terms on which its charter would be renewed were yet unknown.

COBBETT AND PAINE.

The following which happened in the British house of commons on the 22nd March, we supposed had about *as much* effect on Mr. Cobbett's feelings, as the falling of a drop of water on a duck's back is annoying to him!

A number of petitions were presented for the better observance of the Sabbath, which Mr. Cobbett condemned as originating in pounds, shillings and pence feelings, and not in a respect for the gospel. In observing on one petition presented in favor of the emancipation of the Jews, the same hon. member said that the presenter of the petition (Mr. E. J. Stanley) had declared that the Jews were one of the most industrious classes of his majesty's subjects. Now, he would ask the hon. member whether he could produce a Jew who ever dug or went to plough, or made his own shoes or coat; or who ever did any thing except get money from the pockets of the people? Mr. E J. Stanley, in reply, said that as the hon. member had once condemned Paine as a blasphemer, and yet afterwards assisted at his apotheosis, it was to be hoped that he (Mr. C.) would exhibit a similar change of opinion with regard to the Jews.

Mr. Cobbett *denied that he had ever held up Mr. Paine as a blasphemer.* He had always, however, drawn a distinction between Mr. Paine's political and religious opinions. With respect to his bringing Mr. Paine's bones to England, all he should say was, that in doing so he considered he was only doing his duty, out of the respect to his writings on the subject of paper money; which, if they had been attended to, and his advice followed, would have prevented the present difficulty of dealing with the currency.

Mr. E. J. Stanley said, that after what had fallen from the hon. member for Oldham, he must be allowed to justify himself by reading the very words of the publication of the hon. member himself: "In no part of the *Age of Reason* does Paine speak in terms of impious irreverence of God; he praises God, and calls upon his name, and that too, in a strain of eloquence the equal of which I have never heard in any sermon." Vol. 25, p. 725. "The *Age of Reason* is as despicable as its author. The wretch has all his life been employed in leading fools astray from their duty. His religion is of a piece with his politics, the one inculcates the right of revolting against government, the other against God." Vol. 3, p. 389. "Though Thomas Paine was no Christian, he was no blasphemer. He offers no indignity to God himself." Vol. 35, p. 735. "Paine was a cruel, treacherous and blaspheming ruffian; he was a traitor, and a traitor is the foulest fiend on earth. Vol. 4.

This little expose is so characteristic of Cobbett that we have transcribed it, although we have repeatedly published these and a hundred other equally palpable contradictions. There is a little book called the "Beauties of Cobbett, or blowing hot and cold," entirely filled with his assertions and contradictions, as palpable as that here exposed respecting Thomas Paine.

The speaker concluded, we presume, that Cobbett had received a regular floorer, and interfered to prevent Mr. Stanley pummelling a fallen man. The right hon. member, he said, had now answered the hon. member for Oldham, and it would be quite out of order for him to proceed.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Summary statement of the value of the exports of the growth, produce and manufacture, of the United States, during the year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1831, and ending on the 30th day September, 1832.

THE SEA.			
Fisheries—			
Dried fish or cod fisheries		$749,909	
Pickled fish, or river fisheries, herring shad, salmon, mackerel		306,812	
Whale and other fish oil		1,009,728	
Spermaceti oil		38,161	
Whale bone		186,595	
Spermaceti candles		267,332	
			$2,558,538
THE FOREST.			
Skins and furs		691,909	
Ginseng		99,545	
Product of wood—			
Staves, shingles, boards and hewn timber	$1,522,053		
Other lumber	188,608		
Masts and spars	73,368		
Oak bark and other dye	52,944		
All manufactures of wood	312,678		
Naval stores, tar, pitch, rosin and turpentine	476,291		
Ashes, pot and pearl	930,398		
		3,556,340	
			4,347,794
AGRICULTURE.			
Product of animals—			
Beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle	774,087		
Butter and cheese	290,820		
Pork, pickled, bacon, lard, live hogs	1,928,196		
Horses and mules	164,034		
Sheep	22,385		
		3,179,522	
Vegetable food—			
Wheat	93,500		
Flour	4,880,623		
Indian corn	278,740		
Indian meal	480,035		
Rye meal	75,392		
Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse	78,447		
Biscuit or ship bread	255,735		
Potatoes	42,077		
Apples	15,314		
Rice	2,152,631		
		8,352,449	
			11,532,016
Tobacco			5,999,759
Cotton			31,724,682
All other agricultural products—			
Flaxseed		123,036	
Hops		25,448	
Brown sugar		11,232	
			159,716
MANUFACTURES.			
Soap and tallow candles		701,184	
Leather, boots and shoes		277,388	
Household furniture		169,039	
Coaches and other carriages		45,277	
Hats		310,912	
Saddlery		29,572	
Wax		62,444	
Spirits from grain, beer, ale and porter		127,583	
Snuff and tobacco		295,771	
Lead		4,483	
Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine		33,364	
Cordage		13,803	
Iron, pig, bar and nails		65,979	
castings		26,829	
manufactures of		120,222	
Spirits from molasses		38,221	
Sugar, refined		74,673	
Chocolate		2,255	
Gunpowder		96,023	
Copper and brass		105,774	
Medicinal drugs		130,238	
			2,730,833
Cotton piece goods—			
Printed or colored	104,870		
White	1,052,891		
Naukeens	341		
Twist yarn and thread	12,618		
All manufactures of	58,854		
		1,229,574	
Flax and hemp—			
Cloth and thread		1,570	
Bags and all manufactures of		2,685	
Wearing apparel		80,803	
Combs and buttons		124,305	
Brushes		4,754	
Billiard tables		1,310	

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Umbrellas and parasols	20,361	
Leather and morocco skins not sold per pound	42,565	
Printing presses and type.	22,558	
Musical instruments	4,952	
Books and maps	29,892	
Paper and other stationery	64,847	
Paints and varnish	24,611	
Vinegar	4,677	
Earthen and stone ware	6,333	
Fire engines and apparatus	7,758	
Manufactures of glass	106,855	
tin	3,157	
pewter and lead	983	
marble and stone	3,454	
gold and silver and gold leaf	653	
Gold and silver coin	1,410,941	
Artificial flowers and jewelry	14,852	
Molasses	2,493	
Trunks	5,314	
Brick and lime	3,502	
Domestic salt	27,914	
		3,253,674
Articles not enumerated—		
Manufactured	477,267	
Other	353,181	
		830,448
		$63,137,470

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—EDITORIAL.

	1831.	1832.
Products of the sea	1,889,472	2,558,538
" forest	4,263,477	4,347,794
" animals	2,828,936	3,179,522
" vegetable food	13,997,472	8,352,494
" cotton	25,289,492	31,724,682
" tobacco	4,892,388	5,999,750
" Flax seed, &c.	251,145	159,716
" manufactures	6,752,683	5,984,503
Non-enumerated—manufactured	394,681	477,267
" other	715,311	353,181
	61,277,057	63,137,470

And there is a general excess in the value exported in the year 1832, over 1831, of two millions of dollars. We use round numbers.

The value of the products of the sea has increased in the sum of (say) 650,000 dollars—in the latter year.

The value of the products of the forest has a little increased, and so has the value of the product of animals.

The value of vegetable food has *decreased* more than 5,500,000—but the value of cotton and tobacco has *increased* in the sum of 7,500,000 dollars.

Under the head of manufactures are included gold and silver coin. The general aggregate, in 1832, is about 800,000 less than in 1831; but in the sum for 1831 was included 2,058,474 dollars in gold and silver coin, and in 1832, only 1,410,941 dollars—or 650,000 less. So that the value of manufactures exported (in the common use of the word) was nearly the same in both years.

Now, *if* the export of domestic productions has any thing to do with the prosperity of particular sections of country, it will appear, that the cotton and tobacco planters have had no reason to complain of the tariff! They added 25 per cent. to the value of *their* exports—while the farming interest, or producers of bread-stuffs and meats, lost 33 per cent. on the value of *their* exports!

We do not build much on these facts! We know that they are "as a drop in the bucket" to the value of the internal commerce of the United States—things only of "moonshine;" but it may be that we shall hold a "talk" about them with "the forty-bale theory philosophers," and others, who seem to think that *all* value is confined to imports and exports!—that a bale of cotton, sold at Boston, for four eagles, is not worth as much as another bale sold at Liverpool for the same weight of gold! and that, if the four eagles laid out in cotton, are made worth twelve eagles at Boston, it is better to pay twelve eagles for the cloth at Liverpool than in Boston; though into the value, at Liverpool, not one cent's worth of American bread or meat enters; whereas at Boston the home made cloth represents four eagles' worth of our bread and meat, just as certainly as it represents four eagles worth of our raw cotton. Indeed, in almost every important instance, bread and meat are the *materials* of chief value, used in manufactures.

BLACK HAWK, &c.

From the Western Shield.

The editor of the "*Western Shield*" lately paid a visit to the "wilds of Missouri." In his last he gives a portrait of *Black Hawk*, and the warriors that are now with him at Fortress Monroe. He saw them first at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and afterwards came passenger in the same boat with them. Speaking of the first impression which they made on his mind, he says:

"We were immediately struck with admiration at the gigantic and symmetrical figures of most of the warriors, who seemed, as they reclined in native ease and gracefulness, with their half naked bodies exposed to view, rather like statues from some master hand, than like beings of a race whom we had heard characterised as degenerate and debased. We extended our hands which they rose to grasp, and to our question "how d'ye do?" they responded in the same words, accompanying them with a hearty shake. After the salutations were over, we had leisure to observe more closely the appearances of these sons of nature; they were clad in leggins and moccasins of buckskin, and wore blankets which were thrown around them in the manner of the Roman toga, so as to leave their right arms bare: when reclining or lying down, they generally allowed their blankets to fall from them. The youngest among them were painted on their necks, with a bright vermillion color, and had their faces transversely streaked with alternate red and black stripes. From their bodies and from their faces and eyebrows, they pluck out the hair with the most assiduous care; they also shave, or pull it out from their heads, with the exception of a tuft of about three fingers width, extending from between the forehead and crown to the back of the head, this they sometimes plait into a queue on the crown, and cut the edges of it down to an inch in length, and plaster it with vermillion which keeps it erect and gives it the appearance of a cock's comb. The time and great care bestowed by them at their toilette, would put the foppery of a civilized beau completely to the blush; the point of a single hair emerging from their eyebrows, or the slightest pimple visible upon their faces, awakens their anxious solicitude, and they proceed to eradicate, or erase it with all possible despatch."

He says that the whole of them were truly interesting, and had "his (*Jack* the eldest son of Black Hawk) countenance not been wanting in that peculiar expression which emanates from a cultivated intellect and which education alone can give, we could have looked upon him as the living personification of our *beau ideal* of manly beauty."

The article is too lengthy for insertion in our paper entire. The brief biographical sketch which he has given of each of those individuals, each of whom has become distinguished by their exploits last summer in the Indian war, although somewhat indefinite, will prove of some interest to those who are aware of, and are familiar with, the transactions of that bloody and unprofitable campaign; and from his intimacy and the length of time he was in their neighborhood and company, it is to be expected that he should know as much if not more, about their individual histories as most persons—and as, moreover, it is his vocation to "gather news from all nations," upon all subjects, it is presumable at least that he did not neglect to "store well his mind" with the information thus fortunately thrown, as it were, in his way. We give one or two more extracts.

"Mack-a-tama-sic-ac ac, or Black Hawk, is apparently 50 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with rather broad shoulders, he has a low retreating forehead, sharp nose, somewhat hooked, chin slightly receding, cheeks a little hollow, and eyes of a dark hazel color; his vision is impaired and he occasionally wears spectacles. The expression of his countenance is benevolent with a shade of sorrow in it. In his manner he is in general reserved and thoughtful, but sometimes appears cheerful and converses with animation. He wears at his side the skin of the bird from which he is named, and uses its long feathers as a fan.

He is not an hereditary, but a warrior chief, who by superior prowess and skill has arisen to a power and influence over his nation, not exceeded by any other of his tribe. He was described to us, by persons who have known him for years, as a man of amiable disposition, kind in heart, and of strict integrity. He is attended by his second son, Na-se-us kuck, or the Thunder-cloud, who bears a strong resemblance to his brother Jack, both in feature and in form, but is far from being so handsome. O pee-kee-shieck, or the Prophet, is aged about 45, he is upwards of six feet high, remarkably stout built and rather inclining to fatness. He wears his hair long all over his head, and has mustaches on his upper lip, his face is fuller and his nose straighter than his companions, his forehead is low, and his eyes are sunken deep beneath his brows, which close over them in a continual frown. Ferocity is strongly marked in his countenance, mingled with an expression of wilyness and cunning, which when he smiles seems predominant. He carries with him a pipe a yard in length, the stem ornamented with the neck feathers of a duck, and beads and ribbons of various colors, in the centre is attached a fan of feathers, neatly wrought together.

Naa-Pope, or Broth, the brother of the Prophet, and some years his junior, resembles him in height and figure, though he is not so robust, and his face is more sharp; in wickedness of expression they are *par nobile fratrum*. We were informed that when Mr. Catlin, the artist, was about taking the portrait of Naa-Pope, he seized the ball and chain that were fastened to his leg, and raising them on high, exclaimed with a look of scorn, "make me so, and show me to the great father." On Mr. C's refusing to paint him as he wished, he kept varying his countenance with grimaces, to prevent him from catching a likeness. Powee-shieck, or Strawberry, is the only Fox among them, the rest being all Sacs. He is the son of the chief Epanoss; his parents dying while he was an infant, he was adopted by Naa-Pope; he is nineteen years of age, tall and slender, with a remarkably frank and good humored expression, he seems vain and very fond of dress; he wears, suspended from his neck by thongs, a kind of breast-plate made of leather, studded with brass; it is of an oval shape, a little larger than a man's hand, and is the badge of his nobility, and of his bravery in battle.

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Po-ma-hoe, or fast-swimming-fish, is a short, thick-set, good natured old brave, who bears his misfortunes with a philosophy worthy of the ancients."

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INDIAN DISTURBANCES.

From the St. Louis Times, of April 13.

We regret that the public mind is again excited, by the unfounded reports concerning the Indians. There are some who wish to keep up an excitement on this subject, for the purpose of preventing *the lead region* from being overrun with miners. It is very probable that the present competition among the miners will be injurious to those concerned—and especially so, if it be increased. But we care more for the general interests of the country, than for the progress of a particular branch of industry. We think, however, that the *truth* will, in the long run, promote the public welfare to a far greater extent, than the circulation of error. If it be a fact that the Indians are determined to fight, preparations should be made for the defence of the frontiers. But if they are peaceably disposed; if their situation is such as to render it almost impossible for them to commence a war, why should emigration to the country be checked, and general prosperity retarded for the benefit of a few? It is at all times, possible to *nurse* little difficulties until they become of importance.

The president was informed, long before the war of last summer, that the Indians could be peaceably removed from the east to the west side of the Mississippi, for the sum of 6 or $8,000. He was told in the presence of a member of congress that the inquiry had been made by a person competent to judge, and that the fact of their willingness to go, had been ascertained. The secretary at war also was made acquainted with the same important truth. No attempt was made to investigate whether the president and secretary had been correctly informed. By the late appropriation bill *six hundred and thirty thousand dollars* were applied to the payment of the Illinois militia for serving against Black Hawk and his party! Here is economy! We pass by the other expenses direct and incidental, which were indeed heavy, and (in the spirit of those who cherish and foster, and aggravate private disturbances so as to create a war) we also pass by the great sacrifice of human life, and the cruelties practised upon those who have only weakness and ignorance with which to contend against power and knowledge. We pass by *all this as nothing* that the administration may have full scope to boast of its *rigid economy* and its extensive humanity.

We *know* that the principal Pottowattomie chiefs, who control their nation, are anxious to cultivate all the relations of peace. We *know* that when they were hunting on grounds which belonged to them for that purpose, *by treaty* (if treaties may be regarded as good for any but the strong) they were forbidden thus to supply their perishing families with their ordinary food—and we *know*, that in order to continue friendly to the government, at the request of their chiefs they retired, and suffered much, having felt the universal scarcity of crops the previous season. We are persuaded that the Winnebagoes are, in every way, solicitous to live undisturbed without trespassing on the rights of others. The proofs are ample. As to the Sacs and Foxes, did not Keokuc and his principal men come down to St. Louis a few days ago, offering assurances of peace—pledging that neither Black Hawk nor any one else should trouble the whites? Keokuc is known for the observance of his word—his strict adherance at all times to the truth. Yet still we hear that the Sacs and Foxes, the Winnebagoes and Pottowattomies are determined to fight! However, notwithstanding the above related facts, a war *may* be kindled, and a majority of the people *may* be made to believe that the United States is not the aggressing party!

LAW CASES.

CASE OF A RUNAWAY SLAVE. An important trial was recently held in the United States district court at Philadelphia, before judges Baldwin and Hopkinson, in which were involved some interesting questions touching runaway slaves. The case is reported in the Pennsylvanian of Saturday.

It arose out of the seizure, in 1822, of a runaway slave in the state of Pennsylvania, by his owner from New Jersey, without a warrant. The owner took the runaway by force from his place of service, and had put him in a wagon, when the person in whose service the slave was at the time employed, with the assistance of his neighbors, assaulted the owner (Mr. C. Johnson) and his party, released the slave, and after having wounded Mr. J. seriously in the scuffle, took him and his friends prisoners to jail, and had him indicted for felony before the county court, at which he was tried and acquitted.

The present suit was brought under the act of congress by Mr. *Johnson*, against one *Kinderuine*, with whom the runaway was residing, and who had been active in the attacks. The damages were laid at $10,000.

Judge Baldwin charged decidedly in favor of the plaintiff, and his remarks are quoted as "a striking commentary upon the recklessness of those who assert that the north is interfering with the peculiar property of the south." He expressly directed the jury "that a master has the right of arresting his slave, *without a warrant*, and carrying him before any competent tribunal, in order to prove his property; that he is not required to answer the questions of any one, except those of the legal magistrates, and that parol evidence is sufficient to show the validity of his claims in the absence of a bill of sale."

The jury found for the plaintiff—*four thousand dollars damages.*

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CASE OF MR. M. M. NOAH. A case was recently decided in the vice chancellor's court, which may be of interest to those who buy and sell newspaper establishments. It was on an application of Mr. Noah, to cancel a bond which he had given not to publish a newspaper for eight years. In 1829, Noah sold to Webb and Tylee, the New York Enquirer, and entered into an obligation in a penal sum of $20,000, not to publish a paper in this city for eight years. In 1831, Tylee sold back his interest to Noah, who entered upon the same as joint proprietor; and, in 1832, Mr. Noah sold out his moiety to Mr. Webb, but did not renew the stipulations of the bond, and finally, Webb, to meet some embarrassments, assigns all his interest to trustees. Mr. Noah prayed that his bond may be cancelled, with a view of establishing a paper himself, and on the ground that, having purchased back the interest of Mr. Tylee, the bond became null and void. The vice chancellor, in a very learned opinion, admitted, that the parties had no redress at law, and could not recover on the bond, should Mr. Noah establish a paper; but he held that it was a delicate point for a court of equity to cancel an agreement without pressing causes, that did not exist in this case; and he was of opinion, that the parties had an equitable right in the bond, although the subsequent arrangement had deprived them of legal redress, and thought that the court could restrain Mr. Noah from publishing a paper, should he be so disposed.

The court was full, as the case was one of interest; and Mr. Noah, though flattering himself that he was somewhat of a "veteran editor," has discovered that he has still four years of his apprenticeship to complete. [*N. Y. Gaz.*

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CASE OF A REWARD OFFERED FOR ABUSE! A curious suit was recently tried in one of the ward courts of New York, against a candidate for the office of alderman at the late election in that city. It was an action for services performed for eight days at five dollars a day, for writing electioneering handbills, songs, and abusive paragraphs, *against* the defendant's election. The plaintiff undertook to prove that the defendant made a contract to pay for being abused in this way, thinking it would benefit his election! There was no doubt that the candidate had expressed this opinion, but he denied the contract, and asserted the expressions to be merely jocular, and the jury found a verdict in his favor.

CHINA TRADE AND GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

From the Liverpool Times, of April 2.

The commercial monopoly of the East India company, after having existed upwards of two hundred years, is about to cease forever; and the political rule of that celebrated and most potent body over the extensive regions and populous nations which it has acquired, by the valor of its armies and the skill of its negotiators, is about to be confirmed and continued for an indefinite period of time. The trade, which is thus on the point of being opened, is one which will, in a few years, give occupation to hundreds of thousands of the British people—which will cover the seas of the most distant regions of the earth with our ships—open the markets of the most remote countries to our merchants—diffuse the products of British industry in regions where the British name is at present scarcely known—pour into our lap the wealth of the richest countries of the east—and unite, by the ties of mutual advantage, nations separated by trackless seas and the circumference of half the globe. The trade with the peninsula of India alone, though restricted to the mere out skirts of that rich and populous empire by laws which prevent Europeans from trading with the interior, though embarrassed by the competition of a body of monopolists who have the power to injure others without the ability to benefit themselves, and though crampt and injured by the want of returns—a want originating entirely in the exclusion of the science and the enterprise of Europeans from the cultivation of a soil capable of producing, in the highest perfection, silk, sugar, rice, indigo, cotton, coffee, spices and every other article which tropical countries supply—this trade under all these disadvantages, has in a few years become worth many millions sterling to this country, requires many tons of shipping, and affords employment and support to tens of thousands of our most skilful and industrious workmen. What it will become, when Europeans are allowed to range through every province and district of India in search of markets—when the Ganges, the Indus, the Nerbuddah, the Godavery and the other great rivers are covered, like the rivers of North America, with steamboats—and when the products of that country have, from the use of the best modes of culture and manufacture, been made capable of competing with the finest products of the West Indies, the Brazils, and the United States, it is easy to foresee. If prosecuted with the same spirit with which every other trade has been prosecuted by the merchants of England, it will in a few years be one of the most important, if not the most important, of all the sources of our national wealth and greatness. Add to this the trade with China and islands of the Indian ocean, many of them larger than the most extensive countries of Europe, and some idea may then be formed of the importance of the interesting issue, and of the necessity of the people of England watching the progress of the measures which are about to be brought forward carefully, and guarding against any restrictions that will limit their utility. This trade, if rendered really free, will in a few days do more to improve the condition of this

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country than the repeal of millions of taxes; and now is the time for us to insist on having secured to us all the advantages which can possibly be derived from it. With regard to the political power which is about to be again confirmed to the East India company, it is of the most extensive kind. It is no less than placing in their hands the absolute and irresponsible control over the lives, liberties and fortunes of nearly a hundred millions of men. The dominion of the company was acquired with the sword, and established by bloodshed, robbery and injustice; let us take care that an authority so acquired is exercised in such a manner as will compensate the nations of India for what they have suffered, and will gradually, by affording protection to all, convert a government of force and power into one of right and justice.

The following are the great points in the memorandum, or paper of hints, submitted to the company by the government, as the basis on which the proposed arrangements are to be made all the rest being mere matter of detail—

1st. The cessation of the China monopoly.
2d. The financial affairs of the company.
3d. The future government of India.
4th. The right of settlement and residence in that country.

1st. The cessation of the China monopoly. The government proposes that the exclusive right of the company to trade with China shall cease at the expiration of their charter; that the tea trade shall be thrown entirely open, and that tea shall be imported into the outports as well as into London, under certain restrictions, which we trust will, on further consideration, be abandoned. The directors, as might have been expected, object to the opening of the only profitable branch of trade carried on by them. They assert that the profits of this trade are necessary to supply the deficiencies of the Indian revenue, and that if they had not possessed the monopoly of the tea trade, they would have been compelled, during the last few years, to add £17,000,000, to the territorial debt.

To this the government very reasonably reply, that it is rather too much to ask that the people of England should be compelled to pay for the deficiencies of the Indian revenue, and that as that revenue amounts to twenty-two millions a year, it ought to be sufficient. The directors rejoin by asserting that the £17,000,000 was paid out of the profits of trade, and therefore cannot be said to have been paid by the people of England. This would be true if these profits accrued in the ordinary course of trade; but as they arise from the circumstance of the company, which is without competitors, selling its teas about twice as dear as the merchants of America, Holland and Hamburgh, and in that manner realizing monopoly profits at the expense of the people of England, it is not so. To the people of England it is exactly the same thing, whether they pay two or three millions directly towards the government of India, or two or three millions indirectly for the same purpose, in an exorbitant price for one of the most important necessaries of life. They are equally deprived of their money in either case. As soon as the monopoly ceases, tea will sink in this country to about the same price as it fetches in New York and Hamburgh, and the abolition of the monopoly will therefore at once open a new trade to the British merchant, and free the British public from a tax of two or three millions a year, which is now paid to the East India company as they say, to supply the deficiencies of the Indian revenue, but, as we suspect, to support a system of extravagance and mismanagement, which must cease with the cessation of the ways and means for carrying it on.

The second point is the financial affairs of the company. The government proposes to pay to the company an annuity of £610,000, which is ten and a half per cent. on its original capital, on condition of its surrendering all its territorial and commercial capital. This annuity is to be paid out of the revenue of India, so that it will bring no burden upon the people of this country. The proposed terms are very advantageous for the company. The proprietors will by them be secured in the possession of their present incomes, without risk or trouble to themselves. If the company should be so foolish as to refuse these terms, it will either have to carry on business without a monopoly, or to sell off its stock and divide the produce among the proprietors; in the former case it will be in the Gazette in a couple of years, for no trading company ever can compete successfully with the enterprise, activity and economy of private merchants; and in the latter the proprietors may think themselves fortunate if they obtain a third part of what government offers them, for their assets consisting principally in immense ships which no private merchant would purchase, and in warehouses in India, China and England, ill adapted for the use of private traders, could not be turned into money without very great loss. If the proprietors are wise, they will compel the directors to accept the terms offered by the government.

The third point of importance is the government of India, which is to remain in the hands of the company, if it accedes to the terms proposed. The directors make some demur, but will accept these terms if they can obtain no better, for though the opening of the China trade will diminish their patronage, they will still retain enough to make their directorships well worth having. If this arrangement is made, the government will escape the perils of another India bill. How the system will work for the natives, is, however, a very serious question. The government of the East India company is many degrees better than any government that the Hindoos ever possessed before, but it is still as absolute a despotism, as that of Russia or Spain, and the system of taxation is grievously oppressive. If, therefore, the government of India is committed to the directors, it will be the imperative duty of parliament to see that their authority is used in such a manner as will not only secure the natives in the enjoyment of the very few rights which they at present possess, but as will ultimately prepare them for the enjoyment of much more extensive ones.

The fourth point is the colonization of India. Europeans, according to the proposed arrangements, are to have the right of settling at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, without restriction, "but their right of visiting the interior, or of residing there, and of acquiring or holding property, is to be subject to the restraints and regulations which the local government may impose." The local government will be under the direct influence of the court of directors, whose object has always been to prevent Europeans from visiting, trading or settling in the interior, and if this power is committed to them there will be no trade with the interior, no holding of property by Europeans, and no improvement in the moral or political condition of the inhabitants, or in the products of the soil. We trust that this part of the measure will be firmly resisted by the friends of India, and of England. The only method of improving the condition of the Hindoos, and of rendering India extensively useful to this country, is to allow British subjects to carry their knowledge of the arts of life into the interior and to permit them to apply them to the development of the vast resources of that country. If the colonization of India is to be restricted at the will of an irresponsible body, like the court of directors, deeply imbued with the spirit of monopoly and exclusion, there will either be no colonization at all, or none that will produce any benefit either to India or England.

As we shall have many opportunities of returning to this subject, we shall only repeat at present that it is one of the greatest importance, and that the prosperity of our own country, and the happiness of the oriental world, both depend on the manner in which it is settled.

A meeting of the East India proprietors was held in London, on the 25th March, for the purpose of receiving from the directors, communications relative to the correspondence and negotiations which have taken place between the government and the East India company, on the subject of the renewal of their charter. The attendance was very numerous, and some of the documents laid before them were of the very highest importance; involving, as they do, the commercial concerns of the British empire, and the interests of so many millions of her subjects. From these proceedings we now learn the nature of the terms which the government has proposed for settling the great question relative to the trade and political administration of India. After various interviews between earl Grey and Mr. C. Grant, a plan has been agreed to, of which the following are stated to be the principal heads. At the same time it was stated to the proprietors that although the arrangements, on the whole, appeared to be eligible, the subject was left open to discussion, and government would be ready to weigh the merits of any other scheme that might be suggested—

1. The China monopoly to cease.
2. The East India company to retain its political functions.
3. The company's assets, commercial and territorial, to be assigned to the crown, on behalf of the territorial government to India.
4. An annuity of £630,000 to be granted to the company, payable in England half yearly, to be charged on the territorial revenue of England, not to be redeemable before the 25th of April——, and then to be redeemable at the option of parliament on the payment of £100 for every £5 5s. of annuity.
5. The revenue of India to be chargeable with all the expenses incurred on account of that country either at home or abroad.
6. The new annuitants to retain their character of a joint stock company, the qualification and right of voting to remain as at present.
7. The number of court of directors to be one-fourth going out in rotation every year.
8. The patronage, civil and military, to remain with the directors as at present.
9. The civil servants of the company to be educated at Haleybury. The number of students always to be greater than the probable number of vacancies. To remain in the college for ——.
10. The directors to fill up the vacancies each year. Each director to appoint in his turn.
11. The 47th section of the 53d of Geo. III. to remain in force, but to be made applicable to removals as well as to appointments.
12. Every British subject to have the right of going to, settling at, either of the presidencies without license; but the right of going into, trading or settling in the interior, to be subject to such restraints and regulations as the local government might require.
13. The board of control to have right of altering despatches; and, on the refusal of the court of directors to send them out, to have the power of sending out such despatches themselves.
14. The appointment of governors to remain, as at present, with the king. The veto still to continue with the court of directors.

Before breaking up, the meeting agreed that the consideration of the question should be adjourned to the 14th of April.

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IRELAND.

Mr. O'CONNELL's *speech in the house of commons, on the third reading and final passage of the "coercion bill"*

Mr. *O'Connell* said that he did not rise to implore—to entreat—much less to cringe—on behalf of the nation to which he belonged, which, though subject to this, was yet a distinct one ["no, no"]; he called upon the house not to pass this atrocious, this audacious bill, which, though it had received some improvements since it left the other house, where it had been supported by the lord chancellor; though the press had been left safe, and many of its original horrors had been mitigated, yet was still atrocious enough to justify him in calling upon the house not to insult the Irish nation by putting down their right of petition, and by treating crime, not by the ordinary process of law, but by opposing crime to crime, and revenge against revenge. The honorable member for St. Alban's had said, that there had been few petitions from England—not fifty—against this bill; he [Mr. O'Connell] asserted that there had been at least seventy. But when it was considered that the leading press of London had either been silent on behalf of them (the opponents of the bill), or had taken part against them, was it surprising that the feelings of the people of England should not be expressed loudly in their behalf? The bill had two parts, one unfounded altogether, the other founded on some melancholy facts, to which an unconstitutional remedy was applied. He still contended that no case had been made out for a measure which enabled a lord lieutenant to prohibit any meeting however peaceable. What became then of their offers of generosity; give him justice; he laughed to scorn their offers of generosity. Were there any grievances in Ireland? When he was asked why he regretted the loss of meetings, he asked in return, were there no grievances in Ireland? No one had been hardy enough to deny there were grievances in Ireland. If there ever was a country in which agitation was necessary, where it became a sacred duty, it was Ireland at this moment. Shew him, in their agitation, that they had ever stated as a grievance what was no grievance. [Hear.] He challenged any one to point out an instance in which a grievance had been exaggerated or imaginary. The common law and the magistracy were sufficient to put down the evils complained of without recourse to this measure. If you put down agitation, you put down the principles which recently renovated your constitution, which were carried too far when they brought one monarch to the scaffold, and were not carried far enough when they only banished another from the throne. But it was said that this bill must be made a law, because it was to be accompanied by healing measures. Healing measures! he defied the present ministers to point out any healing measures which they had proposed for the benefit of Ireland. The Irish reform bill was said to be one; that bill did, indeed, follow the English reform bill, but it was a narrow, insufficient, oligarchical, and insulting bill. What other measures could the ministers point to? Not one. And yet Ireland had grievances, even the right honorable gentleman admitted that, and one of its chief grievances at present was an administration which had deceived it. [Hear.] They had made great promises to the people of Ireland, but they had done nothing for its benefit. That people labored under great grievances—what ought to be done to relieve them? To allow them to meet peaceably and to petition for their removal, and so to obtain the confidence even of their most disturbed districts. He exclaimed against the injustice; he abominated the calumny; he treated with scorn in an assembly of freemen the assertion that the language used at public meetings in Ireland was too strong and bold. This was the language which lord Castlereagh applied to the petitions of the people of England, when he sought to gag them with the six acts. This was the language which tyrants always used when they wished to varnish over the oppressions which extracted the groans and lamentations of tormented millions. If the grievance was real, the terms in which you depicted it could not be too bold,—if the suffering which it caused was past endurance, the terms in which you described the manner in which it made the iron to pierce into the soul could not be too violent. He had now done with his objections to the first part of this bill; he now came to the second part of it, which contained two frightful clauses. One of them instituted courts, which, for want of a better name, ministers had been pleased to call courts-martial. Courts-martial they were not; they were, as he had styled them, revolutionary tribunals. But what signified the name by which they were called, when the country was compelled to bear the frightful thing? The clause appointing them annihilated the trial by jury—drove from the bench the judge who had been taught by long experience to distinguish what was evidence from what was not—turned out of the box those whom the accused might challenge, even if their countenances displeased him, got rid of the forms which were established for the protection of innocence; and of those sanctions which were instituted to prevent even guilt from being unjustly convicted, and in their stead erected a new tribunal of five or six military officers, selected at the arbitrary discretion of the crown.

Such men—he spoke of them in their judicial capacity alone, for in their private capacity he did not mean to impeach their honor and integrity—such men had not either the education, the habits, the patience, or the assiduity which were required of judges. He had never yet been satisfied with the decision of any court-martial he had seen. ["Oh, Oh."] That might be his bad taste; but he would even go further, and state that he had never been satisfied with the decision of military men when acting upon other tribunals. That might be bad taste also: but it was his opinion, and therefore he was bound to state it. He therefore asked every honest Englishman who heard him, not to hand over the people of Ireland to these mongrel pseudo-military tribunals, which were called courts-martial, but were so in nothing but the name. What evidence had been submitted to their consideration to justify them in establishing these revolutionary tribunals? First, there was a red box, then, to make the evidence stronger, there were ten or eleven anonymous letters; and, last of all, to crown the climax, there was a a vulgar ballad. Would they, upon such evidence, annihilate the trial by jury? This court-martial clause was accompanied by another, which gave the most unprecedented indemnity to every military man who acted upon it; for if he was guilty of outrage in the execution of it, he could only be punished by court-martial; and if he left the army before the court-martial was summoned, he could not be punished even by that. As to putting down predial agitation, he had himself suggested a clause by which it could have been put down legally, and by which your constitutional law would have been made stronger than it was at present.

But that clause they had refused, because it came from him—from him who had twice the anxiety which they had to put down disturbance and outrage. ("Hear," and a laugh.) If he had doubted before regarding the policy of repealing the union, could he entertain a doubt regarding it after the transactions of that evening, in which he had seen his honorable friend, the member from Kildare, received almost with a yell because he dared to raise his voice in behalf of his injured country? The rulers of England thought that they might oppress Ireland, because her people were divided among themselves. Separated they indeed were; but let them once become united, as he trusted they would soon be, and they would tell those who talked to them about the generosity and kindness of England, that it was not generosity and kindness they wanted, but equality and justice. They would say to the ministers of England, "govern your own beautiful country as you please—legislate for Britain wisely and well—but we Irishmen, bearing allegiance to a common king, and living under a common constitution, will legislate for ourselves." Government might depend upon it that they were not putting down but strengthening the cry for the repeal of the union by these coercive measures; that they were not retarding but accelerating the progress of Ireland to that great act of justice of which he was the humble advocate, and that they were adding energy to the demands of the people by refusing to hear them when calmly and dispassionately urged, and by sneering at the beards of Galway and the uncouth names of Irish parishes, as if the people of Ireland were their subjects and not their coequals. He repeated that the people of Ireland were not 8,000,000 at present, because they were divided, but they would be 8,000,000 when they had

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done with the fears of some and the prejudices of others. He had now performed his duty to his country. He had denounced it as unjust, tyrannical, and unnecessary, as regarded predial agitation, and as mischievous and unwise as regarded political agitation. If it were passed, in heaven's name let no man talk again of the union between the two countries. Where was the union now? In that house there were 105 members from Ireland, 543 from England and Scotland, many of the latter joining in sympathy with the representatives of Ireland, but overwhelmed by a powerful majority, which did not scruple, from its confidence in ministers, to perpetrate upon Ireland a monstrous injustice. He had done, he repeated, his duty upon this occasion to his country. He had called for inquiry—that inquiry which England had never instituted before she inflicted punishment upon Ireland. He had implored the house for investigation; that investigation had been hitherto refused. It was not yet too late to afford it to the demands of Ireland. He therefore once more entreated the government to pause whilst it was yet upon the threshold, and to halt in its career whilst it was yet time. Give us inquiry, and all may yet be well; but refuse us inquiry, and then see what a conciliatory government you are.

CONGRESS OF MEXICO.

[*Translated for the Pennsylvanian.*]

Discourse pronounced by Manual Gomez Pedraza, president of the Mexican republic, at the opening of the general congress, on the 29th March, 1833.

CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES:

When in 1829 I adopted the voluntary resolution of self-banishment, to save my country from the horrors of civil war, my constant prayer to heaven was, that if I ever preferred my private interests to the public welfare, the punishment to which I had thus freely subjected myself might become perpetual; but that if my life and conduct had been consecrated to the good of the nation, she might remember and restore me to her inestimable society. And, in fact, the sovereign states, the liberating army, and a vast majority of the people, proclaimed my return; and from the abject class of the proscribed, I was raised to the honorable position of supreme chief of the republic. In that extraordinary event, no secret springs—no family interest had any share; still less was it attributable to the demands of powerful relatives—the affecting supplications of a tender spouse—the piteous grief of children, or the ever repeated efforts of a brother who identified his fate with mine. Such meditators brought back to Rome Popilus, Cicero and Marius—but I was recalled to my country by the spontaneous acclamations of the army, and by the free resolves of sovereign congresses. Those renowned citizens of ancient Rome were restored from banishment by the death of their enemies; whilst I have enjoyed the same blessing, when those whose influence compelled my exile were still in the full enjoyment of power, and contributed most themselves to restore me to the bosom of my country. Whoever owed more generous return to the people than I? To the Mexicans, I owe every thing; and those who were my enemies, have overwhelmed me with honors and distinction.

On my arrival at Vera Cruz, parties were engaged in a mortal struggle. The chambers rejecting all measures of conciliation, closed the door to all accommodation. The liberals, who could expect nothing from the public power, balanced on their swords their own fate, and future destiny of their country. War raged in every quarter, and the keenest foresight could discern no limit to the bloody struggle. Such was the state of the republic, when I landed on its shores.

The belligerents, concentrating their forces, were approaching each other; those of general Bustamente moved from the states of the interior, upon the capital of the confederation; those of general Santa Anna abandoned the siege of Mexico, and advanced to meet them. All, in a word, announced a new Pharsalia, as decisive of the fate of our nation as that was of the destiny of Rome and of the world.

Under these circumstances, I directed my course to the city of Puebla. The armies were approaching that capital. The blood of the Mexicans was flowing in torrents, and the fields of Posadas, strewed with corpses, called aloud for an authoritative intervention by a peaceful reference. The nature of the affair, required it at the moment. A truce, during which the consent of the states to any treaty might be solicited, was of difficult attainment in the heat of passion, whose angry violence brooks no delay. Several legislatures, whose opinions were known, had rejected such conciliation as the case required, and at best the truce could only have produced the fatal effects which others had done—namely, to give time to the parties to repair their losses, and to unbridled rage more activity and daring.

These powerful considerations, the outcry of afflicted humanity, and the most holy duties which my return to my country imposed upon me, decided me to improve the happy moment to conclude a peace. The mild and generous character of the Mexicans, and the philosophic disposition of the generals and chiefs of both armies, inspired me with the idea of initiating a fraternal reconciliation; but political opinions being various, and individual interests opposed, it was indispensable to recur to a certain, recognised, incontrovertible principle; and this principle is the national sovereignty, the fountain, and original of public power. What other principle but this could in a disturbed community, regulate contrary opinions, accommodate adverse interests, and reconcile contradictory views? Whilst a question which embraced the very existence of our civil society was discussed by force of arms, where was the august tribunal to decide it? Undoubtedly there was none other than the people, for in it alone resides that boundless power indispensable for the solution of such difficulties. The history of the ancient republics, and even of monarchies, demonstrate this truth. The most despotic kings in political crisis, have turned, as to the ark of salvation, to the convocation of states general, extraordinary congresses, diets and other representative bodies, which, under different denominations, have had no other object than to consult and revere the will of the people. Within the people, all citizens are comprehended—all private interests are there embraced, and parties and passions vanish or are neutralized in the common mass, where, of course, alone are found certain and impartial decisions.

Such were the guiding principles of my conduct in December last. Society shook to its foundations—public confidence violated—the laws contemned—the state was on the brink of a frightful crisis. The persons occupying the supreme authority, were in conflict with a majority of the nation, and instead of directing these wonderful events with skill and tact, by an inexplicable perversity, obstinately resisted the public wish. To attain to a proper result in this general confusion, it was necessary to silence the noisy strife of arms, and then listen to the supreme will of the nation. The armistic concluded on the 9th December, accomplished the first object, and the convention of Zavaleta fulfilled the last. Were this a proper place, I might describe the memorable interview, held at that estate between the generals, chiefs and officers of the contending forces. Beneath the dusty roof of a rustic and nameless edifice, questions all important to the public welfare, were freely discussed: there good faith, republican liberty and pure patriotism shone resplendent: there private passions were repressed by sound reason: and there, in fine, the military gave a new proof of honor and civic virtue, by generously yielding up their commissions, and bowing with reverence to the supreme will of the people. The meeting at the estate of Zavaleta, presented a picture of deep interest to the philosophic observer: there shone forth in splendor all that was august and noble: the men who composed it—the very men who two short weeks before, amidst the smoke and roar of artillery, sought each others extermination, there presented in their sedate and composed countenances, the magnificent spectacle of a patriarchal assembly. Never did an insolent aristocracy in its orgies offer to the world a reunion of citizens as disinterested in their views—as noble in their conduct.

This, citizen representatives, is a passing sketch of what occurred at the estate which gave a name to the convention of pacification: a convention at the time applauded by those who now load it with invectives, and which has since been sanctioned by the nation itself.

This plan—the work of philosophy and sound judgment, bitter as it may be to the enemies of democracy, will stand for us a monument of honor, and a lesson instructive to our posterity, for it records forever to Mexicans, that *in the people, and in the people alone, resides the mass of sovereign power, which is all-sufficient to rescue them from the greatest perils.* When the inflammatory pamphlets—now scattered in profusion, and the names of their authors shall be sunk in oblivion, this plan of pacification, the object of their present rancour, will occupy a brilliant spot in the history of the world.

But in proportion as this document affirms the important dogma of popular sovereignty, it has been a scandal to the aristocratic party, for in it men regard their privileges as an outwork to their ulterior pretensions—it is not wonderful, therefore, that they attack with rage, a plan which has forever prostrated a power they have so ferociously abused.

Invested on the 26th December, with the supreme power, I endeavored as far as human nature admits to rise superior to mean passions, and to divest myself of all party spirit—I marked out for myself the path of justice in my conduct, impartiality in my judgments and toleration towards all. The difficulties I have had to overcome, admit of no explanation. I know not whether I have succeeded in the administration, nor is it easy for me to pass judgment thereon. If I might have performed my duties better, and did not attain to that perfection, that nation which has loaded me with so many favors, as a last indulgence, will overlook my errors.

At my entrance on power, I found an exhausted treasury, loaded with an immense debt, countless arrears in payment—widows, orphans and pensioners plunged into misery. Through the proper department, I entered into arrangements with the mercantile interest, whereby, with perfect security to it, the treasury has realized receipts to satisfy its most pressing claims far beyond what could have been anticipated. Great economy has been effected, and national credit and public confidence restored. If the same system of economy shall be maintained, if the maritime custom houses shall be placed in better regulation, and if the important bank on the public credit shall be established, our income will augment, and the expenses of government, and the immense debt that weighs upon it, will be protected. The secretary of the treasury will promptly take the necessary initiative steps, the early adoption of which, I most

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earnestly recommend to the legislature, as upon them depends our political existence.

Nor of minor interest is the arrangement of the administration of justice. With a heart deeply penetrated with the evils of the country, and animated with the most lively desire to correct them, on the very day on which I entered upon the federal government, I devoted myself to an attentive examination of the actual state of the administration of justice. Convinced that upon it depend essentially the blessings which the constitution and the laws secure to the citizen under the name of private rights and guarantees; the fulfilment of which produces public and private morality and the solid happiness of man, I, from time to time, issued such orders as my functions authorised to invigorate this branch, which was found but too much debilitated by circumstances. I recommend most earnestly the early adoption of the reforms which will be duly presented to the congress of the union, by the secretary of that branch.

The departments of war and the marine, will also, in proper time initiate the measures which I stipulated for in the plan of Zavaleta and others, which may lead to the indispensable reform of the active and permanent army. That army, the mark of obloquy to the ungrateful, has successively resolved the two important problems of independence and liberty; and although it has fallen into the disorganization attendant upon revolutions, the time has arrived to re-organize it in a manner suited to our republic. The elements of which it is composed present fine materials for a useful reform. The generals and chiefs in command of it, wish to see its discipline restored. To the general congress it appertains to prescribe organic laws, adequate for the purpose.

In the development of the past revolution, more than fourteen thousand men of all arms were assembled in the capital, from the most remote points of the republic. The troops of the line withdrew, and have already reached their respective states—those of the militia have marched to their several districts, and it being the constitution of these useful corps, formed from the industrious and laboring citizens, to withdraw from active service when the emergency is past which calls them forth, the greatest part of them have retired—producing an annual saving to the public treasury of three millions seven hundred and odd dollars.

In regard to our foreign relations, they remain in a favorable state, and nothing has occurred recently but the notice (although inofficial) of a political change in Spain. The government has not neglected the national interests in this particular, nor forgotten the legislation therewith connected. *I have reason to believe that the government at Washington appreciates our political regeneration, and will shortly give us proofs of it.* The enlightened people of the United States of the north, cherishes our social felicity, and applauds the triumph of liberty.

Here terminates this very rapid expose of the state of the nation. Actual witnesses of the events, the Mexicans require no details to judge of the condition of the republic. The civilized world is regarding us, and desires to be more intimately informed of our situation—we are bound to satisfy this desire, and it will be complied with by the reports which the four secretaries of the republic will present, within a few days, to this august assembly, and which accompanied by a brief manifesto, will be printed. These documents, written with republican sincerity, will narrate our dissentions and errors; but they will show at the same time, that if the Mexican people has defects and vices, as every nation has, it is also endowed with skill to avoid the precipice, with energy to reclaim its outraged rights, and to cause its sovereignty to be respected.

Having concluded the historical part of our occurrences, may I be permitted to say a word on the political course of my administration. It has been magnanimous, frank, and liberal; and be the sarcasms of the opposition what they may, it is manifest, that from the 26th of December, when I received the reins of government, a gun has not been fired, a tear has not been shed, none have been arrested, none persecuted—in a word, the action of the government has been energetic and constant, but unperceived. Who can argue against facts? Legislators! may Almighty God grant that Mexicans may for ever enjoy the peace and liberty which the plan of Zavaleta obtained for them.

Some generals and a few officers alone, through error or caprice, incurred the pain of deprivation of their rank, imposed by the 11th article of that compact on those who did not adhere to it. I, as the supreme magistrate and guarantor of the convention, found myself under the painful necessity of declaring them within the terms of the said penalty, until the decision of the general congress could be had. I protest most solemnly that such an order cost me an effort to rise above the sentiments of my heart. The idea of an abuse of power never occurred to me, but as a man in public station, I was compelled to execute a painful duty—it was performed; but when I this day render an account of my proceedings to the representatives of the people—this day, when I am on the eve of retiring for ever to oblivion, allow me to present my earnest supplication as a simple individual to every one of the members of this dignified assembly in favor of those citizens. The representatives of a generous people ought to be magnanimous. I flatter myself that my entreaties will be heard, and I already anticipate the high gratification of knowing that those generals, chiefs, and officers are restored to their rank, emoluments, and full enjoyment of all their privileges. It is but just that I should at the close of my public career, recommend that concord which I invoked when I arrived at Vera Cruz to fulfil the orders of the sovereign people.

When our actual political condition be compared with the sad state of the republic in the preceding November, we shall find abundant grounds to congratulate ourselves. Then the genius of evil presided over our destinies—then desolation and death menaced the young and the aged. Now peace reigns throughout the republic, and our citizens repose in freedom and security. The very malcontents who assail the government with senseless carpings, enjoy every privilege and security, and live free from all molestation. At that unhappy period, Mexico suffered from its government an internal hostility far more ominous than the attacks of a foreign enemy. The estates of those in easy circumstances were daily frittered away by forced contributions—it was no longer lawful to speak, far less to write—the prisons were full, and none could count on the security of the domestic asylum. Mexicans who hear me, is not what I assert true?

But since the people recovered their rights, who has aught to complain of? Men speak and write freely what they think—property is respected—the prisons are devoted to actual criminals, and the house of the citizen is sacred and inviolable. Then—but why recur to scenes which should be forgotten for ever. Suffice it to say, that society was then fast hastening to dissolution—now it is re-organized and reformed. The nation now reposes upon a congress elected by the people, composed of men well known in an eventful course of ten years, reared in a revolution, and schooled by misfortune. Now is nominated to the executive power an illustrious general, who well knows how to direct the glory and influence with which victory has encircled his brows, to the practical good of the people who honor him. This general has brought to a close, enterprises of the most extraordinary daring, of admitted utility originating in his own capacious mind, and conducted with courage and perseverance. The hero of such exploits is doubtless a master spirit who will close the wounds of which his country is already convalescent. I rejoice at the prospect of such a successor, and I rejoice to behold the legislative power confided to the hands of upright citizens and federal republicans.

Mexico, March 29, 1833.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT SANTANDER.

President *Santander's* message at the opening of the congress of New Granada, March 1st, is nearly as long as the last message of president *Jackson*. We translate a few paragraphs. The foreign relations of the republic are represented as generally satisfactory. [*Jour. of Com.*

The central republic of Colombia having been separated into three independent states, that of New Granada has respected the public treaties celebrated with the United States, Great Britain and Holland, doing justice to the claims founded upon those treaties, and although the respective diplomatic agents of the nations with which the Colombian government established relations have remained in this capital, recognizing *de facto* the new political form which New Granada has adopted, France alone has, as yet, formally appointed a charge d'affaires near the government of *New Granada*.

With the new American republics, among which an indentity of principles has formed a strict and natural alliance, the amicable relations which before existed have not been changed.

It is a satisfaction to the executive to announce, that throughout the vast extent of the state, peace and tranquillity are enjoyed, as the immediate effect of the adhesion of the great majority of the people to the existing institutions, and the care with which the executive and its agents cause the laws to be strictly obeyed. * * * The nation ought to make such provision that every citizen may learn to read, write, and calculate accounts—by applying, for the present, a certain portion of the national funds for the encouragement of parish schools.

The receipts into the treasury during the year ending 30th June, 1832, were $2,327,310 75, and the estimated expenditures of the present year amount to $2,171,621 47, exclusive of $346,080 for the purchase, freight and transportation of tobacco.

The foreign debt is one of the gravest matters which engage the attention of the government. We are debtors, and ought to pay. The constituent convention has recognised the foreign debt in the proportion which belongs to New Granada, and it belongs to yourselves to dictate some means by which its payment may be gradually effected. Whatever may be the result of the meeting of commissioners from the three states, New Granada is already pledged to satisfy a part of the debt which the republic of Colombia contracted. It will be honorable to the country and the representative body, to adopt some means at the present time, going to show that we desire to fulfil our solemn promises. Fortunately there are now in this capital, representatives of the stockholders, duly authorised to make certain propositions relative to securing the interest of the debt in future, and to a definitive arrangement of this affair. I entreat you to turn your attention to this delicate matter—to provide for hearing, by means of a committee of both houses, the inquiries and proposals of the representatives of our creditors—and to base the arrangement upon a prudent calculation of the share which falls to New Granada, be it more or less.

LAW OF NEW YORK.

An act to subject certain debts owing to non-residents, to taxation, passed April 27, 1833.

The people of the state of New York, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

§ 1. All debts owing by inhabitants of this state, to persons not residing therein, for the purchase of any real estate, or se-

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cured by a mortgage on real estate, shall be deemed personal property within the town and county where the debtor resides; and as such, shall be liable to taxation in the same manner, and to the same extent, as the personal estate of citizens of this state.

§ 2. The assessors in each town and ward, while engaged in ascertaining the taxable property therein, and before the first day of June in each year, shall, by diligent inquiry, ascertain the debts of the description mentioned in the first section of this act, owing by the inhabitants of their several towns and wards, to non-residents of this state, and in a preparatory assessment roll to be made by them for that purpose, shall state and designate the said property, according to their best information, in four separate columns, as follows:

1. In the first column, the names of the creditors respectively, to whom such debts are owing;
2. In the second column, the names of any known agents of such of the said creditors, with the places of residence of such agents respectively;
3. In the third column, the amount of every debt owing to such creditor, of the description mentioned in this section, stating separately the amount owing by each debtor;
4. In the fourth column, the names of the persons by whom such debts are respectively owing, and the town and county of their residence.

§ 3. For the purpose of making such statement, and for the purpose of making an assessment required by law, the assessors of any town or ward, shall be permitted, without being required to pay any fee or charge whatever, to inspect the books kept by the clerks of their county, or in the city of New York, by the register thereof, in which mortgages are registered or recorded, or in which any contracts for the sale of land are recorded, and to inspect all unrecorded mortgages and contracts left with such clerk or register, and to take such extracts therefrom as they shall deem necessary.

§ 4. The assessors of any town or ward, or any of them, may administer an oath to any person whom they may think proper to examine, to make true answers to such questions as shall be put by such assessors, touching the subjects of inquiry directed by this act; but this section shall not extend to those cases where a list of debts shall have been furnished by the agent of any non-resident creditor, according to the provisions of this act.

§ 5. As soon as the assessors shall have completed their preparatory assessment rolls, and on or before the first day of July in each year, they shall cause a fair copy of the same to be made out, which shall be certified by them, or a majority of them, to be correct according to the best information they can obtain, and shall deliver the same to the county treasurer, of their county.

§ 6. If there shall reside in any county of this state, an agent of any non-resident creditor having debts owing to him of the description mentioned in the first section of this act, he shall, on or before the first day of June in each year, furnish to the county treasurer of his county, a true and accurate list of debts of the description mentioned in the first section of this act, which were owing on the first day of January preceding, to the principal of such agent by any inhabitant of this state, arranging such list according to the town and county of the residence of the debtors, specifying therein the name of each debtor, the town and county in which he resides, and the amount owing by him; which list shall be verified by the oath of such agent, to be taken before any commissioner of deeds, or justice of the peace.

§ 7. Any such agent who shall refuse or neglect to furnish such list, shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars to the use of the county in which he resides, to be sued for by the treasurer of such county in his name of office, and to be recovered upon proof that the principal of such agent had debts owing to him by inhabitants of this state, of the description mentioned in the first section of this act, and that the existence of such debts was known to such agent.

§ 8. The county treasurer who shall receive the certified statements of the assessors of his county, shall immediately make out from the said statements so furnished to him by the assessors, and from the lists received by him from the agents of non-residents a list of the debts appearing on such statements and lists, to be owing to persons not residing in this state, by inhabitants of any other county than that of such treasurer, for each county in which any such debtor resides; the said list shall be a transcript of so much of the original statements and lists furnished as above provided, as relates to the debts herein required to be stated, and the particulars thereof shall be arranged in the said lists, in the same manner as herein directed in respect to the preparatory assessment rolls of the assessors. In case it shall appear that the same debt has been returned by any assessors in their preparatory assessment rolls, and also in any list furnished by an agent of any non-resident, the county treasurer shall transcribe only one of such entries in the list herein directed to be made by him. The lists thus made shall be certified by such county treasurer to be correct abstracts from the statements and lists furnished to him according to the provisions of this act. The list made for each county shall be transmitted by or before the fifteenth day of July in each year, by mail, to the county treasurer of such county.

§ 9. Every county treasurer shall, as soon as he shall have received such abstracts from the other county treasurers, prepare from the said abstracts, and from the preparatory assessment rolls furnished to him by the assessors of his county, and the lists furnished him by the agents of non-residents, a list of all the debts appearing from the documents aforesaid to be owing to persons not residing in this state, by inhabitants of any town of his county, for each town in which such debtors reside; the said lists shall be a transcript of so much of the said documents as relates to the debts herein required to be stated, and the particulars thereof shall be arranged in the said lists in the same manner as herein directed in respect to the preparatory assessment rolls of the assessors. If it shall appear that the same debt has been returned by any assessors in their preparatory assessment rolls, and also in any list furnished by an agent of any non-resident, or in any abstract furnished by another county treasurer, the county treasurer shall transcribe only one of such entries in the abstracts herein directed to be made. Such lists shall be certified by such county treasurer to be correct abstracts from the documents furnished to him according to the provisions of this act. The list for each town shall be transmitted by or before the tenth day of August in each year, to the assessors of such town or one of them.

§ 10. From the list thus furnished them by their county treasurer, the assessors of every town and ward shall correct and complete their assessment rolls, by entering in the same the debts appearing by such list to be owing to persons not residing within the state, by any inhabitants of their town or ward; which entries shall be made under the names of the respective non-resident creditors, and the amount owing by each debtor shall be entered in a separate line, and the particulars of such entries shall be arranged in the same manner as herein before directed in respect to the preparatory assessment rolls of the assessors.

§ 11. The time prescribed by law for completing assessment rolls in the several towns and wards in this state, is hereby extended from the first day of August to the first day of September in each year, and upon the assessment roll being completed, the assessors shall proceed in the manner now required by law, in respect to giving notice thereof, the leaving the rolls with one of the assessors, and their meeting together to correct such rolls; and the time prescribed by law for delivering such certified rolls to the supervisors, is hereby extended to the first day of October in each year.

§ 12. At the meeting of the assessors to correct their rolls, pursuant to the notice given by them, any creditor whose name shall be inserted in such rolls, or his agent may, by his own affidavit or other proof, adduce testimony to the said assessors to show that any error exists in the said rolls, or that any part of any debt therein stated is desperate and not collectable; and the said assessors shall review and alter the said rolls according to the facts so established; but no reduction of the amount of any debt shall be made at the instance of any non-resident creditor, whose agent shall have refused or neglected to furnish the list herein required of him.

§ 13. The assessment rolls thus completed shall be laid before the board of supervisors, who shall proceed as prescribed by law to assess the taxes to be raised for town and county purposes; and debts of the description mentioned in the first section of this act, shall be deemed to be personal estate within the town where the debtor resides, and shall be liable to taxation for town and county charges, in the same manner and to the same extent as any personal estate of the inhabitants of such town.

§ 14. In case any treasurer or assessors shall fail to receive in due season any list or statement required by this act to be transmitted to him, such officer may apply to the treasurer or assessors whose duty it was to furnish such list or statement, for a duplicate list or statement, as the case may require, which the officer to whom such application shall be made is hereby required to make out and certify in the manner herein before prescribed, and the same shall be equally valid with the original statement or list herein directed to be made; and if such duplicate lists or statements are obtained after the assessment rolls are completed by any assessors and delivered to the supervisors, the supervisors may notwithstanding correct any such rolls according to the facts contained in such duplicate; but such correction shall be made before the taxes are assessed.

§ 15. Every collector to whom any assessment roll shall be delivered, containing any tax upon any debt owing to persons residing out of this state, may receive from any inhabitant of his town the amount of the tax assessed upon the debt owing by any such inhabitant, and shall thereupon give a receipt for the amount so paid, to such debtor, which shall be presumptive evidence of the fact of such payment; and the sum so paid shall be deemed to be a payment by such debtor on the debt so owing by him to such non-resident creditor, and may be set off against the claim of such creditor, or of any assignee of such claim.

§ 16. If such tax shall not be paid by such debtor, the collector shall levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the non-resident creditor within his town, in the same manner as if such creditor was an inhabitant of the town.

§ 17. When it shall appear by the return of any collector, made according to law to a county treasurer, that any tax imposed on a debt owing to a person not residing in this state, remains unpaid, such county treasurer shall issue his warrant to the sheriff of any county in this state, where any real or personal estate of such non-resident creditor may be found, commanding him to make of the goods and chattels and real estate of such

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non-resident, the amount of such tax as specified in a schedule to be annexed to the said warrant, together with the sum of one dollar for the expense of issuing such warrant, and to return the said warrant to the treasurer issuing the same, and to pay to him the money which shall be collected by virtue thereof, except the said sheriff's fees, by a certain day therein to be specified, not less than sixty days from the date of such warrant.

§ 18. The taxes upon several debts to the same non-residents, shall be included in one warrant; and the taxes upon several debts owing to different non-residents, may be included in the same warrant: and where several non-residents are included in the same warrant, the sheriff shall be directed to levy the sums specified in the schedule thereto annexed, upon the personal and real property of the non-residents respectively, opposite to whose names respectively such sums shall be written, together with the sum of fifty cents upon each non-resident, for the expense of such warrant.

§ 19. The schedules annexed to such warrant, shall be transcripts of so much of the assessment rolls returned to the county treasurer by the collectors, as relates to the tax directed to be collected, and the particulars thereof shall be arranged in the same manner as they appear on such assessment rolls.

§ 20. Such warrant shall be a lien upon, and shall bind the real and personal estate of the non-residents against whom the same shall be issued, from the time an actual levy shall be made upon any property by virtue thereof; and the sheriff to whom such warrant shall be directed, shall proceed upon the same in all respects, with the like effect and in the same manner as prescribed by law in respect to executions against property issued by a county clerk upon judgments rendered by a justice of the peace, and shall be entitled to the same fees for his services in executing the same, to be collected in the same manner.

§ 21. In case of the neglect of any sheriff to return such warrant according to the directions therein, or to pay over the money collected by him in pursuance thereof, he shall be proceeded against in the supreme court by attachment, in the same manner and with the like effect as for similar neglects in reference to an execution issued out of the supreme court in a civil suit, and the proceedings thereon shall be the same in all respects.

§ 22. If any such warrant shall be returned unsatisfied in whole or in part, in respect to any non-resident, the county treasurer, under the directions of the board of supervisors of his county, may file a bill in his name of office, in the court of chancery, whatever may be the amount so remaining unsatisfied, against such non-resident and his agents, and any other person having the care or possession of any property of such non-resident, for the discovery and sequestration of such property.

§ 23. On the filing of such bill, or on the coming in of the answer thereto, or upon such bill being taken as confessed, or the allegations therein being established, the court of chancery shall order such part of the property of such non-resident to be sequestered, as shall be necessary for the purpose of satisfying the taxes in arrear imposed as aforesaid upon the debts owing to such non-resident, with the costs of prosecution, and may order and direct such other proceedings as may be necessary to compel the payment of such tax and costs.

§ 24. The county treasurers of several counties may, under the direction of their respective boards of supervisors, unite in one bill against the same party, for the collection of taxes imposed on debts owing to non-residents, although such taxes may be payable to different county treasurers.

§ 25. Where non-residents who are parties to any bill filed according to the provisions of this act, shall have any known agent residing in this state, for the sale of their lands, or for receiving the purchase money on such sales, the court of chancery may, in its discretion, make an order that the service of the subpœna issued on the filing such bill, upon such agent, shall be deemed sufficient to entitle the complainant to an order for the principal of such agent to appear and answer such bill.

§ 26. The expenses of county treasurers, and such compensation as their board of supervisors shall allow them for their services, in executing this act, shall be county charges, and the expenses and charges for the services of assessors under this act, shall be town charges, and audited and paid as such.

§ 27. Whenever it shall satisfactorily appear to the assessors of any town or ward, by the oath of any inhabitant of this state, or by other proofs, that any debts due to such inhabitant, by residents in any other state, are by the laws of such state subject to taxation, and have been actually taxed in such state within twelve months preceding, it shall be the duty of such assessors to deduct the amount of such debts from the personal estate of such inhabitant.

§ 28. The comptroller shall prepare instructions and forms for the execution of this act, and shall cause a sufficient number of copies thereof and of this act to be printed and distributed to the assessors, county treasurers and clerks of the board of supervisors, in the state.

§ 29. This act shall take effect immediately after its passage.

State of New York, } This bill having been approved and signed
secretary's office. } by the governor of this state on the 27th day of April, 1833, I do hereby certify that the same became a law on that day. JOHN A. DIX, *secretary.*

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REMARKS ON THE PRECEDING LAW.

From the Albany Argus of May 2.

We omitted to notice in our summary of the more important public acts passed at the late session of the legislature, the bill "to subject to taxation certain debts due to non-residents." It is a bill which must affect (whether favorably or unfavorably remains yet to be seen) the interests of those sections of the state in which the lands of the Holland land company, the Pulteney and other estates are situated; and which are now under mortgages, probably to an immense amount, for the original purchase money; all of which are intended to be reached by the bill. We shall publish it to-morrow.

From the New York American of May 6.

The law *to tax debts* due to non-residents, is published in our columns to-day. It is of this law that the Argus, the official paper, says, with 'bated breath, and in most cautious phrase, "that it remains to be seen" whether its effects will be for good or evil; just as was well put by a Baltimore paper, it remains to be seen whether the sun will rise to-morrow, but with no other uncertainty as to the result. A more iniquitous law never was passed; and certainly no one which should be more resolutely questioned and opposed through all the courts, by the parties, or the agents of the parties, whom it is meant to despoil.

The city of New York has looked quietly on the perpetration of this injustice, as though it were an act by which her immediate interests would not be affected, and reasoning apparently upon the perilous fallacy, that others' property may be struck at with impunity, so her's be untouched. But there are clauses in this act, if we mistake not, which are intended to reach every debt due upon real estate in this city; and every dollar loaned by the residents of any other state in this union, as well as by those of foreign countries, is now made liable to pay for watching, lighting and paving our streets, and even for the turtle feasts of its aldermen. How far the enterprizing mechanics, who, upon this borrowed capital, have constructed, and are constructing, very many houses, will resist this law—which, if pronounced just and constitutional, must have the effect of driving away the foreigner with his wealth, and leave the resident borrower to the mercy of resident lenders in legal possession of a monopoly of the money market—we will not undertake to say: but it can hardly be doubtful, that when they are made aware of the truth, they will not see any cause to thank their "Solomon's in council" for such an act.

MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

Fredericksburg, May 8.

The president of the U. States, gov. Cass, secretary of war, Mr. Taney, attorney general, major Barry, postmaster general, and major Donelson, the president's private secretary, arrived in town on Monday evening. They were accompanied by a number of citizens from the District, captain Moore's company of national cadets, from Washington, captain Kinsey's company of riflemen, and captain Brockett's light infantry, of Alexandria, the marine band from the navy yard, as well as many strangers from the eastern towns. They were met a short distance beyond Falmouth by the marshals of the day, the Fredericksburg guards, the rifle company, and Fredericksburg blues junior, by whom the president and suite were accompanied to their lodgings.

A troop of light horse from the county of Fauquier, under the command of captain Tho's T. Fountleroy, also arrived the same evening.

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LAYING THE CORNER STONE. This ceremony took place on Tuesday, with very imposing effect. About 9 o'clock the president was escorted from his lodgings to the town hall, where he was introduced to a number of citizens and strangers, who called to pay their respects to the chief magistrate of the nation. The day was fine, and the occasion attracted a large concourse of persons from the adjoining counties. The procession set out from the town hall at half past ten o'clock, and moved according to the arrangement of the committee, in the order and through the several streets previously designated, to the site of the monument.

As the procession moved up Main street, the extended line, the various uniforms of the military, the glittering arms, the music, the dense mass that thronged the side walks, the crowded windows, overlooking the whole scene, altogether presented a view grand and imposing.

Arrived at the spot, after an appropriate prayer by the reverend E. C. McGuire, an address was delivered by the president, and also by Mr. Bassett, the place with the inscription deposited, and the other usual ceremonies were performed. The procession then returned to the town hall, where the proceedings were concluded, and the companies separated.

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The Fredericksburg Arena furnishes some further particulars of the ceremony above referred to, and of cir-

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cumstances connected with it. Among them we find the following—

A barbecue, in the old fashioned Virginia style, was prepared under an ample awning, in the beautiful grounds of Hazle Hill, which was partaken of by about five hundred persons. Among the invited guests present were the president and heads of departments, the military companies from a distance, and all strangers of distinction. About 4 o'clock dancing commenced and was kept up with considerable spirit until near sunset. The arrangements were excellent, and the entertainment did great credit to the contractors, Messrs. Blackburn & Curtis. There were, of course, neither toasts nor speeches, but every one seemed to enjoy himself, and the most perfect order and harmony prevailed throughout the evening.

Much credit is due to the monumental committee, and to the marshal-in-chief, colonel Bankhead, and his assistants, for the judicious arrangements made on the occasion.

We must not omit to mention the liberality of the steamboat and stage proprietors of the line between this and Washington, as well as the assistance rendered to them by the proprietors of other lines diverging hence. The gratuitous use of the boat and coaches was tendered to the use of the committee, for the president and suite, and the marine band, and but a very trifling charge made for the transportation of one of the military companies hither, and nothing for taking them back.

THE MONUMENTAL CEREMONY.

Address of the chairman of the monumental committee to the president of the United States, at the laying of the corner stone of the monument to the mother of Washington.

In the name of the monumental committee, I present you, general, the plate which is intended to distinguish that stone just adjusted by the master of the lodge as the corner stone of this pile. I am happy, sir, that he who has defended his country's rights when perilled in the cause of freedom, her cities when the haughty foe, confident of success, pressed eagerly to seize their beauty and booty, has bled for her, risked life, fortune and honor in her cause, is here to add to the honors of this occasion. Who so meet to make a pilgrimage to this shrine of hallowed relics? Who so fit to seal the stone which crowns the corner of a monument to the mother of Washington, as he who now occupies that exalted station first filled by the son of that mother? Let the occasion, general, and its circumstances, excuse this, while we turn to remark more immediately on the object of our present regard. If we look to the page of history, or survey the earth, we see monuments have in every age and every clime, marked those spots distinguished by the happening of some great event, or risen as memorials of the once active virtues of departed worth. Frail man is ever apt to forget the past, and seek new hope of pleasure in the future. He seldom learns from the experience of others the means of attaining what he aims at, and too often stumbles over a new, unbroken tract, unmindful of the brightest objects by which he might trace his road to those distinctions after which natural desire so ardently toils. Hence, enlightened posterity canonize the fame of their ancestors by emblems the most unfading their minds can devise or their powers execute.

Such is our constitution, that the strongest appeals to our better feelings is through the medium of our grosser faculties. Thus monuments are lasting incentives to those who view them, to imitate the virtues they commemorate, and attain by their life and spirit, glory and honor. Nations share in the common sympathies of nature, and participate in all the honors heaped upon their mighty dead. In looking upon this monument, (raised chiefly by the munificence of a patriotic individual), the citizens of these states will remember that they are brothers. They will remember that here lie the ashes of the mother of the "Father of his country." They will acknowledge, too, this just tribute to the merits of her who, early deprived of the support of her consort, encouraged and fostered, by precept and example, the dawning virtues of her illustrious son, and nurtured into maturity those nobler faculties which were the ornament and glory of her waning years. They will acknowledge the hallowed character of this romantic spot, ever to be remembered as the place chosen for her private devotions—the spot to which she often led her offspring, and pointing to the order and beauty of the works of nature, here so eminently displayed, she guided their youthful minds to contemplate the power and benevolence of the great Author of their being. Here she taught the attributes of God—that to him, as their Creator, all praise belonged—that to glorify Him was the object of their creation, and to this end their every energy should be devoted. Here she asked, as a dying request, that her mortal remains might rest. Hallowed be this wish—sacred this spot—lasting as time this monument. Let us cherish the rememberance of this hour. Let us carry with us hence, engraved on our hearts, the memory of her who is here interred. Her fortitude—her piety—her every grace of life—her sweet peace in death—through her sure hope of a blessed immortality.

To which the president of the United States replied as follows:

SIR—To you, and to your colleagues of the monumental committee, I return my acknowledgments for the kind sentiments you have expressed towards me, and for the flattering terms in which they have been conveyed. I cannot but feel that I am indebted to your partiality, and not to any services of my own, for the warm hearted reception you have given me. On this occasion, as well as on many others, in the course of a life now drawing towards its close, I have found the confidence and attachment of my countrymen as far beyond my merits as my expectations.

We are assembled, fellow citizens, to witness and assist in an interesting ceremony. More than a century has passed away since she to whom this tribute of respect is about to be paid, entered upon the active scenes of life—a century fertile in wonderful events, and in distinguished men who have participated in them. Of these events our country has furnished her full share; and of these distinguished men, she has produced a Washington. If he was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," we may say without the imputation of national vanity, that, if not the first, he was in the very front rank of those, too few indeed, upon whose career mankind can look back without regret, and whose memory and example will furnish themes of eulogy for the patriot, wherever free institutions are honored and maintained. His was no false glory, deriving its lustre from the glare of spendid and destructive actions, commencing in professions of attachment to his country, and terminating in the subversion of her freedom. Far different is the radiance which surrounds his name and fame. It shines mildly and equally, and guides the philanthropist and citizen in the path of duty—and it will guide them long after those false lights which have attracted too much attention, shall have been extinguished in darkness.

In the grave before us lie the remains of his mother. Long has it been unmarked by any monumental tablet, but not unhonored. You have undertaken the pious duty of erecting a column to her memory, and of inscribing upon it the simple but affecting words, "MARY, THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON." No eulogy could be higher, and it appeals to the heart of every American.

These memorials of affection and gratitude are consecrated by the practice of all ages and nations. They are tributes of respect to the dead, but they convey practical lessons of virtue and wisdom to the living. The mother and son are beyond the reach of human applause. But the bright example of parental and filial excellence, which their conduct furnishes, cannot but produce the most salutary effects upon our countrymen. Let their example be before us, from the first lesson which is taught the child, till the mother's duties yield to the course of preparation and action which nature prescribes for him.

The address which we have heard, portrays in just colors this most estimable woman. Tradition says, that the character of Washington was aided and strengthened, if not formed, by the care and precepts of his mother. She was remarkable for the vigor of her intellect, and the firmness of her resolution. Left in early life, the sole parent of a young and numerous family, she devoted herself with exemplary fidelity to the task of guiding and educating them. With limited resources she was able, by care and economy, to provide for them, and to ensure them a respectable entrance upon the duties of life. A firm believer in the sacred truths of religion, she taught its principles to her children, and inculcated an early obedience to its injunctions. It is said by those who knew her intimately that she acquired and maintained a wonderful ascendancy over those around her. This true characteristic of genius attended her through life, and even in its decline, after her son had led his country to independence, and had been called to preside over her councils, he approached her with the same reverence she had taught him to exhibit in early youth. This course of maternal discipline, no doubt, restrained the natural ardor of his temperament, and conferred upon him that power of self command, which was one of the most remarkable traits of his character.

In tracing the few recollections which can be gathered of her principles and conduct, it is impossible to avoid the conviction that these were closely interwoven with the destiny of her son. The great points of his character are before the world. He who runs may read them in his whole career, as a citizen, a soldier, a magistrate. He possessed an unerring judgment, if that term can be applied to human nature; great probity of purpose, high moral principles, perfect self-possession, untiring application, an inquiring mind, seeking information from every quarter, and arriving at its conclusions with a full knowledge of the subject; and he added to these an inflexibility of resolution which nothing could change but a conviction of error. Look back at the life and conduct of his mother, and at her domestic government, as they have been this day delineated by the chairman of the monumental committee, and as they were known to her cotemporaries and have been described by them, and they will be found admirably adapted to form and develope the elements of such a character. The power of greatness was there, but had it not been guided and directed by maternal solicitude and judgment, its possessor, instead of presenting to the world examples of virtue, patriotism and wisdom, which will be precious in all succeeding ages, might have added to the number of those master spirits, whose fame rests upon the faculties they have abused, and the injuries they have committed.

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How important to the females of our country are these reminiscences of the early life of Washington, and the maternal care of her upon whom its future course depended. Affection less regulated by discretion, might have changed the character of the son, and with it the destinies of the nation. We have reason to be proud of the virtue and intelligence of our females. As mothers and sisters, and wives and daughters, their duties are performed with exemplary fidelity. They, no doubt, realize the great importance of the maternal character, and the powerful influence it must exert upon the American youth. Happy is it for them and our country that they have before them this illustrious example of maternal devotion, and this bright reward of filial success. The mother, of a family who lives to witness the virtues of her children, and their advancement in life, and who are known and honored, should have no other wish on this side the grave, to gratify. The seeds of virtue and of vice are early sown, and we may often anticipate the harvest that will be gathered. Changes no doubt occur, but let no one place his hope upon these. Impressions made in infancy, if not indelible, are effaced with difficulty, and renewed with facility; and upon the mother therefore, must frequently, if not generally, depend the fate of the son.

Fellow citizens, this district of country gave birth to Washington. The ancient commonwealth within whose borders we are assembled from every portion of this happy and flourishing union, renowned as she is for her institutions, for her devotion to the cause of freedom and for her services and sacrifices to promote it, and for the eminent men she has sent forth to aid our country with heart and hand, in peace and war, presents a claim still stronger than these upon the gratitude of her sister states in the birth and life of Washington. Most of you, my friends, must speak of him from report. It is to me a source of high gratification that I can speak of him from personal knowledge and observation. Called by the partiality of my countrymen to the high station once so ably filled by him, and feeling, that in all but a desire to serve you, I am unworthy to occupy his seat; but sensible that to this position I owe the honor of an invitation to unite with you in this work of affection and gratitude, I am unwilling the opportunity should pass away without bearing my testimony to his virtues and services. I do this in justice to my own feelings, being well aware, that his fame needs no feeble aid from me.

The living witnesses of his public and private life will soon follow him to the tomb. Already a second and a third generation are upon the theatre of action, and the men and the events of the revolution, and of the interesting period between it and the firm establishment of the present constitution, must ere long live only in the pages of history. I witnessed the public conduct and the private virtues of Washington, and I saw and participated in the confidence which he inspired, when probably the stability of our institutions depended upon his personal influence. Many years have passed over me since, but they have increased instead of diminishing my reverence for his character, and my confidence in his principles. His Farewell Address, that powerful and affecting appeal to his countrymen, that manual of wisdom for the American citizen, embodies his sentiments and feelings. May *He* who holds in his hands the fate of nations, impress us all with the conviction of its truth and importance, and teach us to regard its lessons as the precious legacy he has bequeathed us. And if, in the instability of human affairs, our beloved country should ever be exposed to the disasters which have overwhelmed the other republics that have preceded us in the world, may Providence, when it suffers the hour of trial to come, raise up a Washington to guide us in averting the danger.

Fellow citizens: At your request, and in your name, I now deposit this plate in the spot destined for it—and when the American pilgrim shall, in after ages, come up to this high and holy place, and lay his hand upon this sacred column, may he recall the virtues of her who sleeps beneath, and depart with his affections purified and his piety strengthened, while he invokes blessings upon the memory of the mother of Washington.

RAIL ROAD AND CANAL.

MEETING OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

At a general meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, convened on the 8th inst. at the Exchange, in the city of Baltimore, by public notice duly given according to the provisions of the charter of the said company, to take into consideration an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1832, entitled "an act to provide for the continuation of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road to Harper's Ferry, and for other purposes," and also, "an act passed at the same session of the general assembly, entitled 'a further supplement to an act to promote internal improvement by the construction of a rail road from Baltimore to the city of Washington,'" *Jesse Hunt*, esq. (mayor) was appointed chairman, and *Charles Carrol Harper*, esq. secretary.

The meeting having taken into consideration the acts of assembly herein above recited *J. L. Donaldson*, esq. offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the assent of this company be and the same is hereby given to the act of the general assembly aforesaid, entitled "an act to provide for the continuation of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road to Harper's Ferry, and for other purposes," and that the president and directors communicate the acceptance thereof by this company to the governor of the state, under the corporate seal of the company, and the signatures of the said president and directors, on or before the 10th day of May, 1833, according to the provisions of the said act.

Which resolution was unanimously adopted.

James William McCulloch, esq. offered the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas, the assent of this company has been given to the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled "an act to provide for the continuation of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road to Harper's Ferry, and for other purposes," and it is deemed expedient to confer on the president and directors of this company full power and authority to make any agreement with the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, which they may think useful and proper for the commutation of the damages which the latter company might sustain during the construction and graduation of the said road, or any part thereof, between said places, and for postponing the further construction of the said road above said Ferry in the valley of the Potomac river, and generally for carrying into effect the provisions of the said act in such modified form as may be agreed upon by the said company and the president and directors aforesaid, and especially so as to avoid subscribing on the part of this company to the stock of the canal company, therefore,

Be it resolved, That the president and directors of this company shall be, and they are hereby clothed with full power and authority to make and execute on the part of this corporation, such agreement in the premises as to them shall seem expedient and proper.

Which were unanimously adopted.

James William McCulloch, esq. offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this company accept the act of assembly passed at the session aforesaid, entitled a further supplement to an act "to promote internal improvement by the construction of a rail road from Baltimore to the city of Washington, passed at December session 1830," and that the public interest, and especially the interest of the cities of Washington and Baltimore will be greatly promoted by the early construction of the proposed road between these two cities.

Resolved, That the president and directors be and they are hereby authorised to subscribe to all such portions of stock necessary to complete the said road from Baltimore to the city of Washington as may remain unsubscribed by corporations or individuals; and to borrow from time to time any sum or sums of money which may be necessary to enable them to pay the instalments that may become due on the stock so subscribed by them for the construction of the said road from Baltimore to the city of Washington, and that the said president and directors be, and they are also hereby, authorised to pledge the property and funds of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, as a security for the payment of any and every sum so borrowed, and the interest thereon for the construction of the road aforesaid.

Which resolutions were adopted by a vote of 25,454 shares in the affirmative, 820 shares in the negative.

The hon. *Jas. H. McCulloch*, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be explicitly given to the president and directors of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, for their resolute and persevering efforts in the prosecution of that work in the midst of difficulties and discouragement; and that they have exhibited as much skill and judgment as in so new and great an undertaking could be required of men earnestly seeking to promote the interests committed to them, and deserve the countenance and support of the stockholders and their fellow citizens.

Which resolution was seconded by gen. *William McDonald*, and unanimously adopted.

On motion, it was then resolved that the thanks of the meeting be presented to the chairman and secretary, and the meeting adjourned, *sine die*.

JESSE HUNT, *chairman*.

CHARLES CARROLL HARPER, *secretary*.

MEETING OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY.

From the National Intelligencer of May 10.

On the 7th inst. at our City Hall, a general meeting was opened of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, according to legal notice; when the following important report was presented by the president of the company:

To the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company in general meeting.

The president and directors beg leave respectfully to submit, along with a copy of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, in pursuance of which the present ge-

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neral meeting has been convened, a report, approved by them, of a committee of their board, appointed to confer with a committee of the board of directors of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company.

By order, and on behalf of the president and directors.

C. F. MERCER, *president of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company.*

Canal office, Washington, May 7, 1833.

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The committee appointed, by the order of the board of the 6th of April last, to confer with a committee of the board of directors of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, have performed that duty; and after several conferences with that committee, as well in Washington, as on the line of the canal, and in the city of Baltimore, beg leave to recommend to the president and directors the annexed terms of compromise, in lieu of the 1st section of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled "an act to provide for the continuation of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road to Harper's Ferry, and for other purposes," and of sundry conditions contained in the said act; which, in all other respects, except the modifications thereof, contained in the annexed terms, is left unchanged.

The committee deem it unnecessary, if not inexpedient, to enter into a narrative of the various opinions expressed by themselves or the committee of the rail road company in the progress of their negotiation; but avail themselves of this occasion, to do justice to the candor which marked the course of the committee of the rail road company, and to express a hope, which the assurances of those gentlemen, composing that committee, tended to confirm, that if the proposed arrangement shall meet the approbation of both companies, the harmony, which it is so desirable to establish and preserve in their future progress, will be restored to their mutual benefit.

C. F. MERCER,
W. GUNTON,
W. SMITH.

The Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, and the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, by their respective committees, covenant and agree to the following terms of compromise, subject to confirmation or rejection by their respect companies:

1st. To accept the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled "an act to provide for the continuation of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road to Harper's Ferry, and for other purposes," within the time limited by the said act for the acceptance thereof by both companies, so as to secure to each its intended benefits. And as the purpose which the legislature of Maryland had in view in passing the same, will be more effectually attained by a modification of some of its conditions, the said companies mutually and reciprocally covenant and agree, in the event of such acceptance by both faithfully to fulfil the conditions hereinafter inserted for their common benefit, and so far to modify those stipulated in their behalf by the act aforesaid, viz:

The Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, in consideration of the damage that may be done to the canal, and of the interruption or hazard to which its navigation will be unavoidably exposed, in the construction of the rail road along the margin thereof, bind themselves to pay to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, for grading the four miles and one-tenth of the road between Harper's Ferry and the Point of Rocks, hereinafter described, the sum of two hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars. The said four miles and one-tenth of the road shall consist of a space to be laid off between the entrance of the bridge at Harper's Ferry and a point two miles therefrom, according to the location of the said road, which point will be below Millar's Narrows: of one mile and one-twentieth, extending from a point opposite to the door of the chief public house, at the Point of Rocks, up the valley of the Potomac, comprehending the lower Point of Rocks; and of one other mile and one-twentieth, extending above and below the upper Point of Rocks, so as to comprehend the same; embracing all that part of the canal border at those places in which an interference exists between the location of a canal and rail road. In making as well as locating the said road, the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company shall act in conformity with their own judgment, subject to the conditions, as to the curvature, inclination of surface, and the breadth of the said road, which the act of the general assembly of Maryland prescribes, except that so much of the said road as is expected to be hereafter common to the Frederick and Harper's Ferry turnpike company and the rail road company, shall be of the breadth at the surface, of not less than thirty feet, instead of twenty, for the better accommodation of both these companies.

Should the canal company prefer it, they may begin the lowest section of the said road at any elevation opposite the tavern at the Point of Rocks, not exceeding four feet above that of the road now constructed at that place; and, in case of a change of the present elevation, the expense of raising the present road and its appurtenant fixtures, so as to adjust the same to the road below and to its extension above, shall be at the cost of the rail road company; and shall be done at such time as they may please to direct: provided, however, that at the lower termination of the pass, through Millar's Narrows, above mentioned, at both terminations of the pass by the upper Point of Rocks, and at the upper termination of the pass by the lower Point of Rocks, the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company may, if they please, in fixing the elevation of these points, or termini, unite an engineer of their own appointment, with the engineer of the canal company, charged by the same to make the location thereof, so as to adjust those points to the intermediate rail road, according to the terms of the said act of the general assembly of Maryland; and the canal company may, in like manner, unite their engineer with the engineer of the rail road company, in fixing the intermediate location of the rail road, according to the said terms.

In the construction of the graduated road aforesaid, for the four miles and one-tenth, before mentioned, and in satisfaction of all injuries that may be done the canal in the construction of the said road, and as indemnity for any injuries that may be done the navigation thereof, during the construction of the said road, payments of the $266,000 shall be made monthly by the said rail road company, in the following proportions, viz. one-twelfth part thereof on the 1st day of June next, and one twelfth part on the first day of each of the following months, until the said graduation shall be completed; but if the same be completed earlier than the twelve months, allowed therefor, the residue unpaid, at the time of such completion, shall be paid on the first day of the month next ensuing the same.

The passage to the Harper's Ferry bridge, across the canal, from the rail road, shall be by a pivot, or drawbridge; the expense of attending which shall be equally divided between the two companies; and the elevation of which, above the bottom of the canal, shall remain; as at present adjusted, at three feet above the bridge across the Potomac, unless it be, hereafter the pleasure of the rail road company to elevate it still higher. And the curves of the road, at the entrance of the defile or pass at the Point of Rocks, and at the crossing at the same point or drawbridge, being not provided for by the act of the general assembly of Maryland, shall be adjusted to the residue of the road, as conveniently as can be done, in the graduation of the rail road by the canal company.

All expenses to be incurred, in condemning, or purchasing ground, or materials, for the location and graduation of the rail road, through the four and one-tenth miles aforesaid, shall be, as, at all other places, where the land required, is not now, the property of the canal company, at the proper cost of the rail road company; and where the said road shall occupy ground, now the property of the canal company, the rail road company shall obtain, and convey to the canal company, an equivalent breadth of ground, along the northern side of the rail road, for the future supply of materials to the canal.

It is already, herein provided, that the portion of the rail road, at Harper's Ferry Narrows, shall be thirty feet in width, for the common use of the Harper's Ferry and Frederick turnpike, and the rail road companies. The canal company will allow the use by the rail road company, of any authority which they possess, to obtain permission from the turnpike company, to the rail road company, to lay their rails on the part of the said road common to both, the canal company being bound by their articles of agreement, only for the graduation of the said road, from the Harper's Ferry bridge, down to the point at which the said turnpike will diverge from the rail road, to ascend the hill above Millar's Narrows; and the rail road company shall, also, adjust the surface of that bridge to the elevation of the pivot bridge across the canal, at their own cost.

The rail road company agrees not to continue the rail road further up the valley of the Potomac than Harper's Ferry, until the Chesapeake and Ohio canal shall be completed as far as Cumberland, provided that the canal be completed thereto, within the term allowed by the charter of the said canal company.

The period of twelve months from the date of the acceptance of these articles of compromise, shall be allowed the canal company, to complete the graduation of the four miles and one-tenth of rail road before described; but the president and directors of the canal company, shall urge the contractors who may undertake the same, to proceed with diligence, and to complete the graduation in the shortest time practicable, consistently with the health of the country.

In case of any possible difference of opinion, or disagreement between the two companies, in relation to the construction of these articles of compromise, such difference, or disagreement, shall be settled in the mode provided by the act aforesaid, for the settlement of the construction thereof, by the same parties.

This report of the president and directors was, after debate, referred to a committee, consisting of Richard S. Coxe, John Mason, Archibald Lee, Thomson F. Mason and Henry Huntt; and the general meeting was adjourned to the 9th instant.

Yesterday, accordingly, the general meeting re-assembled. Mr. Coxe, under the instructions of the committee, reported against concurrence in the proposed arrangement, at the same time expressing his dissent from the conclusions of the committee.

A debate of considerable length ensued; after which, the question being finally taken on agreeing to the arrangement proposed by the president and directors it was decided in the *affirmative.* The aggregate vote being, in favor of the compromise, 6,904; against it, 1,300.

A compromise is therefore at last effected of this long-standing controversy, the Baltimore company having (as will be seen by the proceedings in a subsequent column) given full authority to the president and directors of the company to ratify what they have already in fact agreed to.

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